

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

SAINT PAUL, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1862.

NUMBER 154.

VOLUME II.

The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE

ST. PAUL, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30.

For Representatives to Congress.

First District,

William Windom,

Second District,

Ignatius Donnelly,

of Dakota County.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

There is but little news from the army of the Potomac.

General Wadsworth, who has been nominated for Governor in New York, was serenaded at Washington, and earnest war speeches were made by General Wadsworth, Governor Blair, and Ex-Governor Boutwell.

General Nelson was shot at the Galt House, Louisville, by General Jefferson C. Davis.

Augusta, Kentucky, forty miles above Cincinnati, has been captured by rebel cavalry and destroyed.

General Buell has been relieved of command in Kentucky, and sent to Indianapolis to organize paroled prisoners into regiments.

It is reported that there was a destructive fire at Lexington on Friday—the loss being several hundred thousand dollars.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Adjourned at 12 o'clock yesterday, having completed the business for which they were called in special session three weeks ago.

DRAFT POSTPONED.

By reference to general order No. 57 it will be seen that the draft in this State has been postponed till the 20th of October.

VOTING COMMISSIONERS.

At the executive session of the Senate yesterday the following nominations were sent in and confirmed, as Commissioners to take the votes of the soldiers at the ensuing election:

For the Eastern States—F. M. Stowell of Anoka, and J. M. Gilman of St. Paul.

For the Western States—Abner Lewis of Winona, and E. A. McMahon of Olmsted.

For the States—Wm. Schimmell of Nicollet and E. O. Hamlin of Stearns.

FROM SIBBLEY'S EXPEDITION.

News was received in the city yesterday from Fort Ridgely, that the Expedition under Col. Sibley, had proceeded beyond Yellow Medicine. There is nothing official from Col. Sibley, and the report about the streets yesterday, that he had been attacked by a large force of Indians and was obliged to fall back, is of course all bosh.

SENATOR WILKINSON.

Senator Wilkinson, who went to Washington a few weeks ago, to urge upon the authorities the adoption of vigorous measures to suppress the Indian insurrection, has returned, having been successful, to some extent at least, in the accomplishment of his mission, and troops have been ordered to the department of the Northwest, and there is every reason to believe that the campaign will be prosecuted with the greatest energy and dispatch.

DANVILLE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

This institution, of which Rev. Dr. R. J. Breckinridge is President, suspends operations, on account of the rebel invasion of Kentucky. Dr. Breckinridge, who is eminently loyal, and whose publications in the Danville Quarterly Journal has done so much for the Union cause in Kentucky, has lost a son in the rebel service. Prof. Yerkes is at Hattboro, Pennsylvania, and Dr. Stanton, who was recently elected to fill a vacant professorship, will remain for the present at Chillicothe, Ohio.

A Citizen of New Hampshire recently with our forces at Harper's Ferry, expresses much indignation at the Pro-Slavery policy adopted and enforced by Col. Miles and his command. He says that during all the Union occupation, Harper's Ferry was little better than a slave harem, fugitives being permitted to enter, but never allowed to depart in any direction except southward, with their rebel masters who had taken the oath of allegiance.

Many wished to go to Baltimore, and others came to Washington, where they had an opportunity to work, but the officers in command, Warren Thompson, Lieutenant of Ordnance, being conspicuous in enforcing the policy, took the ground that to give any slave a pass made the giver responsible for his financial value, and that he could be "constitutionally" given up only by his owner.

It is asserted that at the conference of Governors, at Altoona, a very decided hostility to McClellan as a military man, was manifested, and the only two Governors who professed confidence in his abilities were Todd and Curtin, but it is understood now that nothing was said on the subject to the President.

Fort Abercrombie Relieved.

Report of Capt. Berger, Commanding the Relief Expedition.

Messrs. W. P. Hills, J. C. Shepley and J. Caswell arrived in this city yesterday afternoon, from Fort Abercrombie, having left that post on the evening of Thursday last. They bring the joyful tidings that the expedition under Capt. Berger, of three hundred men, arrived at the Fort on the 23d inst., having made a very rapid march from St. Cloud.

They arrived there not an hour too soon, for the Indians were not far from the fort, and a small party of soldiers and citizens, who escorted Messrs. Thompson and Tarball, with the mail and dispatches, a few hours before, were attacked on their way back and two of their number killed.

The command at this post has been turned over to Capt. Berger, Capt. Vandorhorst being unfit for active duty on account of the severe wound in the shoulder. It was the intention of Capt. Berger to start immediately in pursuit of the Indians, but, on examination, he had not powder enough to risk the attempt.

The following is the concluding portion of the very interesting report of Capt. Berger:

Fort Abercrombie, Sept. 23.

Sept. 23d we crossed the Alexandria woods without interference on the part of the Indians, and marched as far as Chippewa Lake—a distance of at least twenty-six miles. A march of sixteen miles, next day, Sept. 24th, brought the expedition to Pommie de Terre. I was delayed on the road by the burial of the body of Mr. Andrew Austin, who had been murdered a fortnight ago by the Indians. We found his corpse not far from the road in a most frightful state of mutilation. I forgot to mention, that all the farms on the road this side of Sauk Centre, are deserted by the settlers, and taken possession of by the Indians, who have destroyed every thing—in many cases burning the buildings and hay-stacks.

From Pommie de Terre we made, on Sept. 24th, the old crossing on the Otter Tail river, between Dayton and Breckinridge, a march of twenty-four or five miles; and on the following day, Sept. 25th, reached Fort Abercrombie, at about 4 o'clock P. M., having marched twenty-six miles in twenty-four hours.

When the expedition arrived about a mile from Red River, a dark smoke was seen in the direction of the Fort, and many of us thought the place had been taken and set on fire; but coming nearer we saw that the Indians had only just fired the prairie, with the intention of cutting us off from the river. Soon afterwards a party of thirteen Indians came out of the woods on the other bank in great haste; fired two or three shots at us, from a distance of over 1500 yards, and disappeared behind some bushes on the river shore.

I at once sent Lieut. Taylor, of Capt. Freeman's cavalry, with twenty mounted men, and twenty Third Regiment men, (the latter to act as skirmishers in the woods,) to cross with the greatest possible speed and give them chase.

I took the rest of the Third Regiment Company and the cannon, and proceeded to a point up the river, where I expected the Indians would appear again, and where I would not be seen by them. But I soon discovered that they were retreating, under the cover of the woods, towards Wild Rice river. I then gave orders for the whole expedition to cross the river, which was effected in less than an hour—the men not waiting to be carried over in wagons, but jumping into the water breast deep and wading through.

Arrived on the other side, the Indians were at least two miles away, and so near some woods that I considered it useless to follow them.

The whole force being on the west side of the river, I proceeded without delay on my way to the Fort, as above stated, and was received with hearty good cheers from the garrison and citizens.

It was a source of great regret that I had not arrived earlier—a day sooner. The lives of Mr. Edward Wright, of Dayton, and private Schultz, of Company D, Fifth Regiment, would, in that case, have been saved, they having been killed by Indians near the Fort, on the day of my arrival, while acting as an escort, with others, to a messenger that had been sent with the mail and dispatches to St. Paul, urging the fort partially protected by cord wood, but much of it still exposed.

As soon as my men have rested a little from the fatigue of the march, I will go to work and have it entrenched in such a manner that it will give security against any attack of the savages.

During the whole march officers and men did all in their power to make my command pleasant. I am indebted to them for their splendid discipline and good will.

EMIL A. BERGER, Capt. Com. Ex.

To the Editors of the Press.

Minnesota Soldiers' Aid Society.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 29, 1862.

At a regular meeting of the above society, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 17, 1862, at the residence of D. T. Smith, Esq., President, the following resolution was passed, on motion of W. C. Dodge, Esq.:

Resolved, That the publishers of papers in Minnesota be respectfully requested to furnish such number of copies of their respective papers as they may see fit, for gratuitous distribution among the Minnesota soldiers in the hospital in and about this city, this society hereby pledging itself to see that such papers are fully used as above contemplated.

Very respectfully,  
CHAS. HENRY KING, Sec'y.

N. B.—Papers throughout the State please copy. Packages may be directed to D. T. Smith, Esq., Chief Clerk, 3rd Auditor's Office.

—Letters from the army in all directions declare the emphatic terms that the soldiers are fully up to the progress of the government, and willing to crush treason with any weapon ready to their hands. The success among us who have been prophesying a large surrender of commissions, and mutiny in the army following the measures abolishing slavery are sure to be disappointed.

News Items.

—Parson Brownlow, in a speech at Detroit, a few days ago, stated that he knew that the rebels were about to adopt an emancipation policy and propose becoming colonies of England.

—At the beginning of the war, General Banks expressed himself in favor of calling out a million of men, and the suggestion was ridiculed.

—It is now stated that the rebels abandoned five thousand of their wounded in hospitals near the battle-field of Antietam. All who were not wounded in the lower limbs they removed.

—Prentice, in the Louisville Journal, comes out strongly, almost violently, against the emancipation proclamation of the President. He says Kentucky will never submit to it. At the same time, he says it will not dampen the ardor of Kentucky in the cause of the Government, nor impair her vigor in its support.

—The writer of an intercepted rebel letter, after enumerating many hardships entailed upon him by rebellion, and saying that "we have drunk the bitter cup of secession to the very dregs," remarks:

"Another trouble is, the passage of the Confession bill by the Federal Congress, depriving a man of all his property, unless he takes the oath of allegiance to support Lincoln's Administration on his interpretation of the Constitution of the United States, which is rather a bitter pill to swallow."

—Secessionists are quite loud against the proclamation. This gives them a chance to abuse the government and plead loyalty simultaneously.

—It is no longer a secret that an important city on the South Atlantic or Gulf coast will shortly receive the attentions of the navy. The best information we can obtain points to Mobile or Charleston as the place to be reduced. It is known that Admiral Farragut has been concentrating his victorious fleet in front of the former city, and waving a white flag around the forts and islands at the mouth of the harbor, which has occasioned no little consternation to the rebels in that quarter. The task of silencing the forts Morgan and Gaines, or running by, in range of their prodigious armament, is no mean undertaking, but the country knows that if it be within the compass of human courage and skill, the conqueror of New Orleans will accomplish it.

—Among the troops surrendered at Harper's Ferry, was Col. Mansueto's Ohio regiment, which has already gone for service against the Sioux in the Northwest.

—Col. Tom Ford says he will be able to clear himself entirely of all charges in connection with the surrender of Harper's Ferry. He says the chief engineer of Sigel's staff, who was there at the time, inspecting the fortifications, has furnished him a letter entirely exculpating him.

—A Washington correspondent says: Major-General McClelland and staff arrived here to-night, having come from Altoona with the Governor. As a Democratic politician of some note in political times, General McClelland's opinion of the President's proclamation is worthy of note. He is heartily and openly in favor of it, and says it will greatly tend to quiet the public mind; that large portions of the loyal North demanded some such declaration as a matter of principle; that the less loyal classes were constantly predicting that some rash policy was sure to come, and declaring in advance the terrible things it would produce, and said everybody knew the thing had to come, and the sooner it was over the better. General McClelland thinks it will not injure us at the South, because they have known all along that it was eventually and necessarily coming, while in Europe its effect cannot but be favorable.

—It is believed, on excellent authority, that the rebels, since their expulsion from Maryland, are losing daily large numbers by desertion. So great is their disappointment in not being able to penetrate and occupy the rich States of the North, that they are becoming rapidly demoralized and hopeless of success.

—Victor Emanuel is going to grant an amnesty to Garibaldi and his friends. The world will approve this humanity. It would, however, have been unsafe for him to have done otherwise.

—The Legislature of Wisconsin has passed the soldiers' suffrage. The vote on the passage in the House was thirty to six.

—The alarm at Louisville is over. Gen. Buell is close at hand with his magnificent army, and Bragg is edging out the way. The campaign in Kentucky should be brought to a speedy conclusion. Gen. Buell's troops, with the new volunteers, will form an army which the secession cannot cope with.

—Congressional and other candidates in Iowa, last week, sent a communication to Gen. Halleck, asking that Commission might be appointed under the Government to see that the votes of Iowa soldiers might be fairly taken. Yesterday Gen. Halleck returned the application, saying that he would not interfere in the matter, but should leave it to the General in command of Iowa troops.

—Gen. Dana is recovering from his wounds, and is so far recovered as to be able to join his family at Philadelphia.

—The Herald impudently says "there is no such person as Wallace of the New York Herald." The Richmond Whig in deed spells "Wallace," while the Herald man spells "Wallis," who is duly recorded in the Directory as "George B. Wallis, editor, 125 Fulton, house 82 Ninth," and widely known as "Doctor Wallis of the Herald."

Lake Superior Items.

Editors of the Press: We infer from the columns of the Superior Chronicle that the citizens of Douglas County, Wisconsin, had a taste of the Indian pal.

The Commissioner, who was sent to Madison to see Governor Salomon, returned with two hundred stand of arms and five thousand cartridges, and reported that Mr. James S. Ritchie told the Governor they were not needed.

Whereupon the Committee of Safety reported resolutions that the influence exerted by said Ritchie over the Governor deserves severe condemnation, "and that we will sustain the Committee of Safety and military in all proper measures for putting a stop to any and every factious opposition to the orders of the Committee. The offending individual, we believe, intimated that there were too many cowards in Superior."

We regret to learn that there were only a dozen or so able-bodied individuals in Douglas County liable to draft, who had not been examined by the physician appointed for the purpose. This does not speak well for the superior climate, nor the prospect of getting the Douglas County Guard, as the committee recommended, mustered into service and drawing their little pay. We presume the Commander-in-Chief of the Northwest will send a few sound men to Superior to take care of the seventy or eighty invalids and ex-empt, who escaped fighting for their country by running to the physician.

Superior has been placed on a war footing. Sentries patrol the streets nightly, but we hope not long, as the committee probably have heard of the treaty of peace with the Chippewas, and may now rest in peace.

The Wounded at Iuka.

The Chicago Tribune of the 27th, says: We are glad to announce the fact that the Chicago Sanitary Commission have succeeded in getting to Iuka, Miss., three full car loads of hospital stores and clothing, and the use of the wounded in the hospitals at that place. The stores went from their rooms in the city immediately on receipt of the news of the battle, and without a moment's delay were under the care of an intelligent agent, put through to their destination. We need not say that our brave boys were thankful for the efforts in their behalf, nor need we more than state the facts of the usefulness of this commission, to impel our people of the West to new exertion to continue its effectiveness.

The Tribune prints a full list of the wounded at Iuka, filling two columns. Among the wounded are the following from Minnesota:

FOURTH MINNESOTA, J. Ross, Company D, ankle.

J. H. Kollogg, Company D, ankle.

Wm. A. Smith, Company D, leg below the knee.

John Tobbe, Company E, ankle.

John Tobbe, Company E, ankle.

John Tobbe, Company E, ankle.

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LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

General Wadsworth Serenaded.

To Conquer or be Conquered.

A Guillotine for the Incompetent and Cowards.

Principles of Freedom not Bound by Race.

WASHINGTON, September 27.

Gen. Wadsworth was serenaded to-night. He assumed that his friends came to congratulate him because he had received the nomination as candidate for Governor of the State of New York, from a Convention composed of the true friends of the Government and the country, and the most earnest supporters of the war. He said that he had not earned this compliment by any public service, for he held no official position in the army, and he claimed in his choice a significance and meaning plainly marked, that he had been presented for the suffrage of the people by men who believed that the rebellion ran and ought to be crushed, and who intended to hold the country together at whatever cost of blood, suffering and treasure. This may be required that it may be one and a free country, and a refuge for free men from all parts of the world.

That his nomination was made in consequence of his believing what they believe, and thinking what they think; that he was fighting against a base and selfish but still powerful aristocracy, and while we are prosecuting the war boldly and earnestly, we are bound by solemn obligations of duty to use our influence against slavery, as far as we can, to end this struggle, in order to save the lives of white men engaged in this struggle.

The issue is made up that we are to conquer or to be conquered by the aristocracy; that we are either in pangs of dissolution or exorcism.

If we would save ourselves, we must cast out this devil which has corrupted and disgraced us from the time of our national birth.

He was frequently interrupted by applause.

Gov. Blair, of Michigan, in the course of his remarks said, it had been said that our armies were to make another circle, but after this, God Almighty forbid! The country requires this great battle to be fought out immediately—the blow falling thick and fast. The time has come when the people ask only for such leaders as will lead our gallant armies to success. Men and means are provided in abundance, and if his advice were asked he would say, send to France for a guillotine and chop off the heads of all incompetents and cowards, till we find men with the right stuff in them. He wanted to see the rebels crushed and destroyed. They were not entitled to mercy. Abraham Lincoln—God bless him—had given us a principle on which the war can be fought, and has struck at the root of the mischief, and the infernal devil, slavery, should be taken by the throat, and when it is strangled, we shall be free for ever. He anticipated the most beneficial results from the proclamation of the President.

Ex-Gov. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, spoke in complimentary terms of the nomination of Wadsworth, and said in supporting the President's principle, that the infernal devil are not bound by race. All men created in the image of their Maker are entitled to equal rights before the law. It is the denial of this which has compelled us to use the cup of humiliation to its very dregs.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

General Nelson Shot by General Davis.

Particulars of the Quarrel.

LOUISVILLE, September 29.

At the Galt House about eight o'clock this morning, a difficulty occurred between Brigadier General Jeff C. Davis and Major General Nelson. It appears that there has been a difficulty between the parties for some time. Nelson was in the office of the Galt House, when Davis approached and spoke to him. Nelson refused to listen to him and used some insulting language. Davis immediately borrowed a pistol and followed Nelson, who was going up stairs to his room; and while on the stairs shot him, the ball hitting Nelson in the back, and passing into his room and was laid on a mattress. He died at about half-past eight o'clock.

There are many conflicting accounts of the shooting of Gen. Nelson by Davis. A week ago Nelson placed Davis in command of the home guard forces of the city. At night Davis reported to Nelson the number of men working on entrenchments and enrolled for service. Nelson cursed him for not having more. Davis replied that he was a general officer, and demand the treatment of a gentleman. Nelson, in an insulting manner, ordered him to report at Cincinnati, and told him that he would order the Provost Marshal to eject him from the city. This morning Gen. Morton and Gen. Nelson were standing near the desk in the Galt House, when Gen. Davis approached and requested Gen. Morton to witness the conversation between himself and Nelson. He demanded of Nelson an apology for running the heart. Nelson had received last week Nelson being a little deaf, asked him to speak louder. Davis again demanded an apology. Nelson denounced him and slapped him on the face. Davis stepped back, and Nelson's fist and again demanded an apology. Nelson slapped him in the face again, and denounced him as a coward. Davis turned away, procured a pistol from a friend and followed Nelson, who was going up stairs. Davis told Nelson to get on the stairs, immediately firing the ball entered the left breast. Nelson died in about twenty minutes. He requested to see his old friend, Rev. Mr. Talbot, rector of Calvary Episcopal Church, who was then at the Galt House.

Talbot administered the sacrament, according to the forms of his church.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Business Again Suspended.

Buell Relieved of Command in Kentucky.

Augusta Captured and Destroyed.

Great Fire at Lexington.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 28.

Hon. Wm. H. Peck passed through this city to-night, bearing dispatches from Governor Andrew Johnson to President Lincoln.

Business was totally suspended yesterday from two till four P. M.—all citizens under drill turned out at large.

A dispatch to the Gazette from Indianapolis says that army officers who have just arrived from Washington, say they had an order while in the War Department on Friday, relieving Buell from command in Kentucky, and assigning him to Indianapolis to organize the paroled prisoners into regiments.

Last night the rebel cavalry captured Augusta, Ky., on the Ohio river, about 40 miles above this city. After robbing houses, they destroyed the place. The citizens fled to the Ohio side.

The Augusta, Kentucky, correspondent of the Gazette says, that place was attacked by 640 mounted rebels and two cannon under command of a brother of John Morgan. The Union forces, under Col. Bradford, numbering 120 men, took refuge in the houses and fired from the windows, killing and wounding 90 men. Among the killed were three Captains, one of them a younger brother of Morgan. Among the mortally wounded was Lieut-Col. Prentice, son of George D. Prentice.

The rebels were so exasperated at their loss that they set fire to the houses, and two-thirds of the town was burned.

Our loss was 2 killed and 15 wounded. The balance of our forces were taken to prisoners. Subsequently a Union force from Maysville intercepted and attacked the rebels, when they fled in a panic. The result of the pursuit has not yet been learned.

The Gazette says that a gentleman reached Covington, yesterday, from the vicinity of Lexington, who reports a great conflagration in that city on Friday. The fire broke out in Beard's livery stable, at the corner of Short and Limestone streets, destroying every house on both sides of Short street, for two squares north from Limestone street, including the Northern Bank of Kentucky, the Post Office, and Mr. Wolverson's fine residence and livery stable.

The origin of the fire is unknown. The loss amounts to several hundred thousand dollars.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Army of the Potomac.

BALTIMORE, September 28.

The American's special from Sharpsburg says that Griffin's brigade pickets crossed the river at Blackburns and Reynolds' fords, opposite Sheperdstown, and keeps a strict watch of the rebels, and is actively reconnoitering the country along the Virginia side of the Potomac.

Friday morning a battalion of cavalry crossed, and soon sent back as prisoner of war a rebel cavalry Captain, captured at Sheperdstown.

Soon after a boy appeared on the opposite bank, shouting to our pickets not to fire. He then came over and reported the rebels in strong force ten miles back from the river. He also says that Jackson had an arm amputated in consequence of a wound received at Antietam.

These stories the rebels assert are notoriously unreliable.

Thursday noon Griffin in person, with the 9th Maine and 1st division of California regiments, crossed the river and threatened skirmishers, advanced up a hill, and proceeding cautiously, passed into the woods. Shortly afterwards they sent back two pieces of artillery and artillery forage, which the rebels had left behind, and which remained over during the afternoon. No firing was heard, and it is presumed they did not find the rebels in force.

FROM PENSACOLA.

Brilliant Reconnoissance.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.

A special correspondent of Forney's Press, writing from Pensacola, has the following items:

The steam frigate Susquehanna has been condemned, and will proceed home with the first opportunity.

The Ironclad has her machinery injured and goes home soon.

The Winona made her way through an intricate passage and got into a position to enable her to fire over the canal with effect at the enemy's gunboats, one of which was able to hit with three 11-inch shells, which rendered the rebel unmanageable, and prevented her from steaming up the harbor.

Fort Morgan opened a heavy fire upon the Winona and compelled her to beat a hasty retreat.

She received no injury from the shots of the fort, which struck around her and passed over her to the distance of half a mile, showing that her distance could not be less than three miles and a half.

Such brilliant reconnoissances frequently performed would better to pieces the enemy's fine fleet and render it more easy for Admiral Farragut's fleet, when operations are begun against Mobile.

Gen. Harney has been ordered to Washington, for what purpose is not known. The General has been shelved ever since the commencement of the war.

Governor Stanley, having transacted his official business, will immediately return to North Carolina. It is understood that the relations between himself and the Government are entirely harmonious.

TEACHER WANTED.

A Female School Teacher, for three or six months, to teach in Keosauqua. Apply to Mrs. W. E. BRIDGEMAN.

Monetary and Commercial.

Monetary.

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS OF THOMPSON BROS. BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, LAND WARRANTS, ETC.



## The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED BY THE  
PRESS PRINTING CO.,  
OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

**TERMS:**  
DAILY PRESS—To city subscribers, fifteen cents per week, or, if paid in advance, \$7.00 per annum; \$1.75 for three months. By mail—\$6.00 per annum, or fifty cents per month, IN ADVANCE.  
TRI-WEEKLY PRESS—\$3.50 per annum; \$2.00 for six months; \$1.00 for three months; dials of five at \$3 each.  
WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, \$2.00; three copies, \$4.00; six copies, \$7.00; eight copies, \$9.00; ten copies, to one address, \$10.00.

## Overland Routes from Minnesota to Columbia River.

## Eastward Extension of the Salmon River Gold Fields.

## The Indian War in Southern Dakota—Its Influence upon the Overland Route by the Black Hills.

## Capt. Fiske's Expedition—Itinerary—Explorations, &amp;c.

## Interesting Statements by Pierre Bottineau—Yankton—The Breeds of Pembina—Policy of Hudson Bay Company.

To the Editors of the St. Paul Press:  
The successful transit of an Emigrant Train from Fort Abercrombie, on the Red River of the North, to the gold-bearing tributaries of the Columbia river in Washington Territory, within the period of sixty days, is an event very certain to attract general attention, notwithstanding the distractions of war.

The route of the party, whose arrival at the Salmon River mines is announced by telegraph from San Francisco, was almost identical with the exploration in 1854 under the late Governor Stevens, namely, northwest from Saint Paul to the head of steamboat navigation on the Red River and to Fort Union near the junction of the Yellowstone with the Missouri; thence nearly west along the valley of the Milk River to Fort Benton; and thence southwest through the mountains to the gold mines on the Bitter Root, Salmon, Clearwater, and other head waters of the South branch of the Columbia river. The distance from Saint Paul is 1200 miles—from Fort Abercrombie 950 miles.

Since the organization of Dakota Territory, the settlers upon the Missouri River have persistently represented by newspaper discussions and legislative memorials to Congress, that a shorter and better route from the districts of Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, of which Dubuque, Chicago, Milwaukee, Winona and St. Paul are the respective centres, to the gold fields of Washington Territory, exists on or near latitude 45°; namely, from Winona and St. Paul to Fort Ridgely, thence west by Noble's wagon road to Fort Pierre on the Missouri; thence by government road to the vicinity of the Black Hills from which point (destined to be of great interest on account of mineral wealth, when the Dakota campaign terminates), it is proposed to bear a little north of west, through the country of the Crow Indians, striking into Mullan's wagon road at the Hole-in-the-Rock Pass, thence by a direct line from Dubuque, Winona and St. Paul to the Bitter Root valley, the central locality of the mines, cannot exceed 1000 miles.

The competition for a Government military escort, in 1862, resulted in the expedition of Captain J. L. Fiske by the more northern and circuitous route. It will be an important result of Gen. Pope's campaign against the Dakota nation, that both routes will be rendered as safe and free from Indian hostility, as the trail from Fort Garry to the Rocky Mountains, along the plains and channel of the Saskatchewan.

With this confident expectation, St. Paul sends greeting to Yankton—to Judge Bliss, Byron Smith, A. G. Fuller and other "representative men" of the Territory of Dakota—bidding our neighbors on the Upper Missouri, to rest fully assured that the Sioux war will not terminate, without the removal of obstacles to all our enterprises, which, a few months since, seemed insurmountable, at least by this generation.

In June, 1862, 6,000 Dakota warriors blocked the way of settlements, of mails, of steamboat navigation—a sudden, hostile barrier. Let us hope, that the summer of 1863 will attest the permanent pacification, by conquest, of the Great Plains, which separate the life of the Great Lakes from the new life of the Mountains, now developing around the southern sources of the Columbia river.

**THE SALMON RIVER MINES.**  
These mines are the termination of the routes above delineated, and the destination of the emigrant train, whose budget of messages and letters has recently been published.

The only point of intelligence in regard to them, which I care to repeat in this connection, is the probability that gold is now found so far east of the Salmon River, as to be within the territory of Dakota.

Capt. Fiske writes from Fort Union, August 11, that miners who had descended the Missouri on the steamer Shreveport, reported the discovery of gold 175 miles from Fort Benton—that post being at some distance from the Rocky Mountains.

About two months ago the Washington newspapers published a brief abstract of a communication received at the War Department from Lieut. John Mullen, in which he mentions gold placers on Hellgate river, and at Chief Mountain Lake. This lake is near the international line, and its waters flow into the Belly river, a tributary of the South Saskatchewan.

There is no reason to doubt that the

eastern flank of the mountains will prove productively auriferous.

## THE SOUTHERN DAKOTA ROUTE.

General Pope, immediately on assuming command of this Department, ordered Brigadier-General Elliott upon service in Northwestern Iowa and Nebraska. Mounted troops for the relief of Sioux Falls City, Yankton and other points on the Missouri, will speedily co-operate with the garrison at Fort Randall and a mounted volunteer company, in a vigorous prosecution of the campaign on the Missouri. Intelligence from Fort Pierre, as far up as latitude 45°, represents the Sioux of the Plains—the "Tetons"—as involved in the war. They number 3,000 warriors. The Government must expect to meet and crush them in the vicinity of the "Black Hills," thereby opening the government road to Fort Laramie, and establishing a safe and direct communication for the emigration of the parallel of 45° to the gold mines which are now being revealed in all directions between the Falls of the Missouri and the head of steamboat navigation on the Columbia river.

It is thus, that an Indian war, with its unavoidable military necessities, becomes an agency in opening and placing beyond future hazard, the highways of a continent.

## NORTH DAKOTA ROUTE FROM RED RIVER TO THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

The foregoing and following notes have been suggested, Messrs. Editors, by your voluminous correspondence from members of the Overland Expedition, describing their journey to the mouth of Yellowstone, or about half way on their continental transit, and which you have requested me to "edit."

It consists of three closely written sheets of foolscap. I have been amused with their contents. One word will express their chief interest—BUTTE! VOILA tout! How, sixty miles out from Abercrombie, the voyagers on the ocean of the prairies, encountered three buffalo bulls, the sentinels of the herd which environed them next day: how these "patriarchs" were inconspicuously slaughtered; and how, thenceforward, their night camps were in constant hazard from the movements, to and fro, of droves which might be numbered by tens of thousands. On the 19th of July, near the headwaters of the Yellowstone river, we are summoned to "imagine a drove, extending in length from St. Paul to Stillwater and in width nearly as far as from St. Paul to St. Anthony, and at least one-fourth of all this space closely occupied and pressed with buffalo."

Of course, under such provocations, the waste of choice bison cuts was "sinful."

Allow me to dismiss the editorial function with a few items:

—Capt. J. L. Fiske, "the right man in the right place."

—July 14th.—A wedding on the banks of the Spence river—TYLER-ANNOTT—done in Episcopical form by lay-reader Langford.

—July 15 to 22.—Constant buffalo and antelope battue, with an occasional tumble of man and horse in a badger hole.

—23rd.—An enormous California lizard, venomous, found in one of the tents.

—24th.—An encounter with a grizzly bear—dispatched with 19 bullets.

—Aug. 5.—Although Indians, supposed to be Yanktonais Sioux, had been noticed prowling at a distance, on the 5th, they proved to be Cheyennes, more often hostile to the Sioux than otherwise.

—Aug. 7.—Mrs. Stark adds to the roster of the expedition.

—Aug. 9.—Train proceeds joyfully—"mother and child doing well."

—Aug. 10.—Arrived near Fort Union.

—The party made about 100 miles per week, and were enabled to do so from the myriads of antelope remaining in camp during Sunday. As Pierre Bottineau graphically expressed the observance of the day—"pray every Sunday: have a good ceremony: Langford gives us a read every Sunday."

—Another point is note-worthy. By starting in July, many sloughs, found by Stevens impossible to traverse, were so far dry that they were readily crossed by the loaded teams of the train.

—From Abercrombie to Union, while there is no scarcity of water, the supply of fuel, except the dried excrement of buffalo, is very scanty. Immediately before reaching Fort Union, the trail was carried over a reach of 150 miles.

—Probably for 100 miles in all directions around the Minniewaka, or Devil's Lake, there extends the greatest buffalo preserve on this continent. Even the Saskatchewan valley, far to the north-west, most yield precedence to our vast Dakota plains.

—HALF AN HOUR WITH PIERRE BOTTINEAU.

The guide Bottineau, accompanied by his son, returned from Fort Union by way of Turtle and Pembina mountains, following closely the international frontier. Pierre left Fort Union, August 12, arriving at Abercrombie Sept. 8.

As he ascended the Red river, he found 250 of the *Les Gens Libres*—the Half Breeds of Pembina—asssembled at the Grand Fork, on the mouth of Red Lake river. They had advanced thither, expecting to meet Commissioner Dole, and instead of his arrival, had received the intelligence of the Sioux outbreak and the siege of Abercrombie. Captain Vanderhook, despairing of relief from St. Paul, had sent a messenger to the force at La Grande Poudre, asking that they would come to his aid. A council was immediately held. Joseph Rollette, James McFetridge and other Americans were present, warmly seconding the proposition to advance against the Sioux, and Bottineau reports that sixty of the best

men on the ground were anxious to mount and away to Abercrombie. A whole day passed in animated discussion, but the final decision was adverse. The October hunt is essential to the subsistence of these people; and if they volunteered they might not return in season, or their horses would be exhausted by the military service. If an officer of the United States had been present, with assurances of pay and provender, no campaign would be so welcome as an expedition against their inveterate and hereditary enemies—the Yanktonais.

Mr. Bottineau does not conceal his own impressions, that the Yanktonais hands are already engaged in the war or inevitably will be. They can bring 1500 warriors into service; and, while threatening Fort Abercrombie and the American settlements, we hear that they propose to attack upon the steamboat and barracks at Georgetown (respecting the interests of the Hudson Bay Company) and will not attack their old enemies, the Cree and Chippewa Half-Breeds at Pembina and beyond. Such forbearance is certainly remarkable, and must have been suggested by the parties, who have instigated the attacks upon the Western frontier.

I reject utterly any hypothesis of complicity or encouragement on the part of our Skikrik neighbors. The intercourse of the last five years, with its monuments of mutual interest, has placed the relations of Minnesota to Central British America on a footing very unlike—far in advance of—the selfish rivalries of the far trade. My confidence in this respect rests upon experience and observation of the high moral tone which prevails at Selkirk. The community is so constituted (thanks to the high standard of religious and intellectual cultivation which have lifted) the Hudson's Bay Company would be expelled ignominiously by the inhabitants, if that corporation assumed any other attitude than that of sympathy and co-operation with the people of Minnesota in our present adversity. Indeed, let us rather expect a thorough treaty of reciprocity in the pursuit and extermination of the Sioux savages.

J. W. TAYLOR.

## THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

CAMP NEAR ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND, September 18, 1862.

Editors of the Press:

The bat of yesterday was the most terrible and destructive of any in which the army of the Potomac has been engaged. Our loss has been very large, in killed and wounded—the wounded, I think, bearing an unusual proportion to the killed, with us, and from the appearance of some portions of the battle field, the rebel killed exceeded ours three to one, the proportion of their killed to the wounded being above the usual average. Sumner's corps were in the forest of the fight, and Sedgwick's division in the thicket. Our (Sumner's) corps loss of officers was remarkable. Gen. Mansfield, killed; Gen. Sedgwick and Gen. Richardson, wounded—the three commanders of division are thus *hors du combat*. I do not know of the wounding or death of any of the brigade commanders except Gen. Bull, who was shot through the leg, but luckily not breaking the bone. The ball lodged in his leg, and refusing to dismount, he rode to the doctor and had it cut out while he was in the saddle. Saw some boys being somewhat amused at the novelty of performing surgical operations on horseback. The General assured him that if there was any joke about it he could not see it from where he sat. "Well," said the doctor, "he gave me a ball a twist and brought it out at the opposite side of the leg from which it entered, 'there is the nut of the joke, if you want to see it.' The General kept his saddle for some time after, until his horse was shot under him and fell heavily, jarring him severely, when he was carried to the hospital in an ambulance. His wound is doing well, and he says he will be ready for service in a few days. The Colonels, Lieutenants and Majors, and Captains and Lieutenants, suffered more severely than the rank and file. In the Minnesota First, Capt. Hildreth, of Winona, was killed. I cannot give any other information with accuracy, at present—all that I have heard being hearsay. You will doubtless get a correct list from the Adjutant of the Regiment soon. What will be the result of the contest here? We have driven the enemy and hold the ground now. Can they escape us by a retreat across the Potomac? We can get troops enough to surround them on all sides, and hold them until starved into submission? Food is evidently not plentiful with them? If they escape into Virginia, will they be intercepted by troops from Washington, and worried, until our army can cross the Potomac and come up with them? If we bag or destroy their army, what will be the result? Some of our men meeting theirs on the field carrying off the dead and wounded, their privateers expressed themselves as heartily tired of the war, and said they would soon settle it if left to them. They say that they have been half-starved and marched to death; their officers are very severe, and punish the men without mercy. They report that they have marched ten days with only ten hard crackers and what they could pick up, and one beef per twelve hundred men. We hope a few days will do much to settle the contest. We will soon know. Yours, very respectfully, WM. G. LEBLANC.

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## The President's Proclamation.

From the New York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, September 23.

The one topic of discussion in the city to-day is, of course, the President's Proclamation, which is hailed with the most joyful enthusiasm by the vast majority of the Administration, and meets with more general approval from others than would have been anticipated. Few venture to declare that they are themselves decidedly opposed to the policy which it inaugurates; but some are on the fence, and some shake their heads and express apprehension respecting the course which the Border States or certain Generals may take. Nobody dares to say that he will himself desert the Government because of this great blow which it has dealt the rebellion, but occasionally a person insinuates that his neighbor may do so. Now and then the remark is heard that the President has been driven into the policy of emancipation by outside clamor, a most preposterous statement. For nearly a year, Mr. Lincoln is known to have held the question of Slavery in the connection with the rebellion, under his most thoughtful and deliberate consideration. Within the last few months perceiving the great progress which public opinion was making, he has given still closer attention to the question, has invoked counsel from all directions, and has looked to Providence for guidance in the true solution of the problem which, as he told the deputation from the religious men of Chicago, was in his thoughts night and day. A number of weeks since, he was, as we telegraphed you a month ago, on the point of issuing a proclamation which fixed the 1st of December as the day of Emancipation, and was only dissuaded at that time from doing so by the strong opposition of two members of his Cabinet. This statement has been denied, but it is substantially true. The Proclamation now issued is an improvement in several material respects upon the rejected one. It was written Sunday, and was laid before the Cabinet at an extraordinary meeting yesterday. Every member, with perhaps a single exception, in the person of Fort, pronounced it to be a good thing, and will give it his hearty support. It accepted it cheerfully, as indicating the adoption of a policy which they had long proclaimed in the name of the President's own work, written without consultation, not altered, or, if altered at all, very slightly, at or after the Cabinet meeting, and published to the world within forty-eight hours of its completion.

Viewed in one light the proclamation is welcomed everywhere. Men, whose ideas and opinions are tinted by proselytism, have been heard to say within a week, "Give us any policy rather than none." "Proclaim Freedom, rather than halt between two paths," the same men say now, the direction of the war in the field is the field should be confined to men who heartily approve of the President's policy. Those who are for the Administration alone should be put in places where they can do good, and to separate the sheep from the goats in the North; to insure the co-operation of all loyal men in the South in the work of crushing the rebellion; to put foreign intervention on the question of emancipation, and to bring the great struggle to a crisis. Some, speculating on the probable response of Jeff Davis to this terrible declaration of war, wonder whether and how such a declaration would affect the slave would accept freedom at the hands of his master at once rather than at the hands of the Government, and to the hands of his real friend, the Government, may be a question. But this certainly seems to be the only trump card in Jeff Davis's hand, if the Proclamation is carried into its entirety.

There are good grounds for thinking that the results of the adoption of the policy of this paper's announcement, will be soon apparent in the parts of the South and of the Gulf. Gen. Butler will be allowed, without interference, to "call upon Africa" for assistance, as he promised he should do in case his white soldiers were not sufficient to carry out his policy. Gen. Mitchell will be enabled to effect what Gen. Hunter attempted and would have accomplished had the Government given him his hearty support. Correspondents from New Orleans will no longer write as one did in a letter published in yesterday's Herald, that it is the army alone which prevents nine-tenths of the negroes on the banks of the Mississippi from coming within our power. Nor will those who have had the daring to break through all barriers be shot down by the Government, as they were by a Union General, into which they had gone in search of freedom. Nor will others, after being used in the United States service, be abandoned to their masters, as was the case at Vicksburg.

The proclamation is great as it stands, but greater still in fruits which it will bear. For many of them we shall not be able to give names. It is a proclamation of a hundred days' grace. The President received last week a very eloquent letter from that eminent Democrat, Robert Dale Owen, in which he urged him to issue, as he had done, a proclamation of freedom at the expiration of the sixty days of grace allowed by the Confiscation-Emancipation law.

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The one topic of discussion in the city to-day is, of course, the President's Proclamation, which is



















## LAMP AND OIL.

A new and complete stock of

Lamps and Fixtures.

And the best brands of

OIL.

For sale at PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

S. K. PUTNAM,

Corner of Third and Market streets.

RAILROAD FOUNDRY AND

MACHINE SHOP.

On Trout Brook at the Railroad crossing near

Dayton's Bluff, (Hudson road).

IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS AND PAT

TERNS made and finished at the shortest notice

S. K. PUTNAM, Proprietor.

CATAWBA BRANDY.

The undersigned having been appointed sole

Agent for the sale of

PURE OHIO CATAWBA BRANDY,

For the State of Minnesota, calls the attention of

Physicians and the public to the medicinal

uses of this Brandy.

WATER W. WEBB,

St. Paul, July 29, 1862.

WANTED.

Some good sound Horses.

For which a fair price will be paid in cash.

J. C. HURBAN &amp; CO.

CHANGING OF TIME.

On and after Monday, July 29, 1862, the

Prairie du Chien and Dunleith

LINE OF BOATS

Will leave St. Paul daily, at 7 o'clock P. M. The

Steamer Milwaukee will leave Monday morning,

at 8 o'clock, for Chicago, and will leave

St. Paul daily, at 7 o'clock, for Chicago, and

will leave Chicago daily, at 7 o'clock, for

St. Paul. This change is made in order to

ensure the regularity of the service, and to

enable passengers to rely upon the regular

connections. This line of boats is the only

one that connects St. Paul with Chicago, and

will leave St. Paul daily, at 7 o'clock, for

Chicago, and will leave Chicago daily, at

7 o'clock, for St. Paul. This change is

made in order to ensure the regularity of

the service, and to enable passengers to

rely upon the regular connections. This

line of boats is the only one that

connects St. Paul with Chicago, and will

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made in order to ensure the regularity of

## Oils and Lamps.

MARVIN'S

CROCKERY HOUSE.

JUST RECEIVED AND

SELLING VERY LOW.

1,000 LOOKING GLASSES AND MIRRORS.

OIL—THE VERY BEST.

1,500 GALLONS AT FROM THIRTY TO FORTY

CENTS A GALLON.

NOW IN STORE, A FULL STOCK OF

CHINA, CROCKERY &amp; GLASSWARE

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

AT PRICES MUCH REDUCED.

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE STOCK OF

Table &amp; Pocket Cutlery.

The merchants who purchase in St. Paul will find

these goods very desirable, and at

VERY LOW RATES.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Silver Plated

AND

BRITANNIA WARE.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LAMPS, &amp;c., &amp;c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

R. MARVIN, THIRD STREET.

OIL! OIL! OIL!

300 barrels No. 1, standard best quality

Carbon Oil.

Just received, and for sale at

D. T. WATSON.

33-35-37 Brink Block, Robert-C. St. Paul.

Boots and Shoes.

JOHN THORWORTH,

Boot and Shoe

MANUFACTURER.

THIRD STREET, BET. ROBERT &amp; JACKSON,

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Keeps constantly on hand and makes to order

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Which are warranted to be good, and

of good style and workmanship as it

made to order.

STEEL SHANKS FOR SEWED BOOTS.

The first introduced in this city, will be put in

when ordered. Call and see specimen of

this shoe, and you will see the

advantage of this shoe, and you will see the

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## Miscellaneous.

M. N. KELLOGG,

1862. SPRING. 1862.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

TOYS,

Peaches, Apples, Grapes,

LEMONS &amp; CONFECTIONERY.

Children's CABS—every variety. Eggs, Lemons,

Ginger, Boston and York BASKETS; MAILED SU-

GAR; FRESH CANDLES from New York—also

this BEST CHOCOLATE IN THE CITY.

M. N. KELLOGG.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS,

SADDLERY, HARDWARE AND TOOLS.

LEATHER BELTING.

KESSLER &amp; RIEHL,

TANNERS AND CURRIERS,

Keep constantly on hand the largest and most

complete stock of

LEATHER AND FINDINGS, SADDLERY

HARDWARE AND TOOLS,

LEATHER BELTING, ENAMELED

CLOTHS AND LEATHER, &amp;c., &amp;c.

All of which they are now offering at prices

to suit the times.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS.

Cash paid for Hides and Furs—

Jan 18-62.

SAINT PAUL &amp; PACIFIC

RAILROAD.

The trains will run until further notice on the

following table:

TIME TABLE NO. ONE.

Leave St. Paul, Arrive at St. Anthony, St. Paul,

St. Anthony, St. Paul, St. Anthony, St. Paul,

St. Paul, St. Anthony, St. Paul, St. Anthony,

St. Paul, St. Anthony, St. Paul, St. Anthony,

St. Paul, St. Anthony, St. Paul, St. Anthony,

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## Dry Goods.

INGERSOLL'S BLOCK

DRY GOODS FOR CASH.

D. W. INGERSOLL &amp; CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF

SPRING DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

FANCY DRESS GOODS,

Of every variety of quality, will be sold at prices

TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Mottled Merino Cloths, from 10 to 25¢ per yard!

PLAIN POIL DE CHEVRES,

EMBROIDERED POIL DE CHEVRES,

EVERY VARIETY OF CHALLIES

EMBROIDERED AND GREY ORGANS

BLACK, GREEN AND RINK BERRAG LEXINA.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN MUSLINS DE

LAINES; PRINTED LAWNS IN

GREAT VARIETY.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF GINGHAMS.

ALSO

BLACK AND HIGH FANCY SILKS.

MEN AND BOYS' SUMMER WEAR;

BROADCLOTHS, SERGE &amp; FANCY CASSIMERES,

SATINETTES, AND SUMMER CLOTHS.

ALSO

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

AND

EMBROIDERIES.

PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS, ETC.,

ALSO

A LARGE STOCK OF

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN GOODS.

BY THE PRICE OF PACKAGE FOR THE

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Can purchase their Goods of us, and

SAVE TIME AND MONEY.

We invite the attention of the ladies to our new

styles of Cloaks and Mantillas.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK

WILL BE

SOLD FOR CASH,

AT PRICES TO DEFT COMPETITION.

The public are invited to visit

OUR NEW STORE.

D. W. INGERSOLL &amp; CO.

april 18-62 St. Paul, Minnesota.

LADIES,

THERE IS QUITE A START IN

MILLINERY GOODS!

In the Eastern Market, but we have received a

large invoice that we can sell, as heretofore,

some sixty dozen

HATS, three cases BONNETS &amp; HATS, with



## New Advertisements.

A FEW DAYS LONGER.

Hardware at Cost,  
DURING THIS WEEK ONLY.  
In the want of bargains, had better come  
to the  
J. H. McCLOUD,  
Corner Third and Cedar Sts.

## HOUSE FOR RENT.

A small house with five rooms, and a good cellar,  
for rent on easy terms to a good tenant.

LOCATION CENTRAL.

Inquire at this office.

## CLOTHING AT AUCTION.

Wednesday, October 1st, at 10 o'clock, at our  
rooms, Third St., Stone Block by the bridge.

FAIRCHILD &amp; PEARSON.

Auction and Com. Merchants.

## NOW IS THE TIME.

AND AT THE

"The Cheap Cash Store."

In the place to find bargains in

DRY GOODS.

We have a LARGE STOCK purchased before the

RISE, and our customers can buy them at

LESS than the same goods are worth in New York.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

SMITH &amp; TAYLOR'S,

"CHEAP CASH STORE," NEXT TO EXPRESS

OFFICE, THIRD ST., ST. PAUL, MINN.

P. S.—Our business has increased so much

of late, that we are compelled to have more help,

and have engaged Mr. L. E. CLARK, well known in

this city, who will be in charge of the store, and

as many new ones as will favor him with a

call, at the

"Cheap Cash Store."

SMITH &amp; TAYLOR.

St. Paul, September 29th, 1862.

## CLAIMS FOR

Sioux Depredations.

The undersigned is prepared to prosecute all

claims against the Sioux Indians before the pro-

prio Department of the United States Government

arising out of recent depredations. All parties

interested can be assured that the undersigned

possesses facilities to obtain a speedy settlement

and payment of any claim which may be placed in

his hands.

C. D. GILLILAN,

Catholic Church, St. Paul.

## OATS! OATS! OATS!

100,000 Bushels of Oats

WANTED.

Within the next thirty days, for which the highest

market price will be paid by the undersigned,

one or more of the following Agents, at the following

places:

Hathaway &amp; Briggs, Shakopee.

Henry Young, Chicago.

Barnes &amp; Taylor, Chicago.

William Smith, St. Peter.

St. Paul, September 29th, 1862.

## A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE

FOR \$750.

A charming residence in Willis' Addition, built

by the owner for his own use, with every comfort

and convenience—of pure water, stable and

barn, and a yard with shrubbery and

gravel walk. It is a new shell or balloon, built

with the best of materials, and is located in a

quiet and healthy neighborhood.

St. Paul, June 25, 1862.

L. E. McCLOUD.

## QUARTERMASTERS OFFICE.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Sept. 29, 1862.

WANTED—A large supply of OATS and HAY.

Apply to the Quartermaster, at Fort Snelling,

St. Paul, Minn., or to the Quartermaster at

Fort Snelling, St. Paul, Minn., or to the Quartermaster at

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Fort Snelling, St. Paul, Minn., or to the Quartermaster at

## COOLEY, TOWER &amp; COMPANY,

Branch of COOLEY &amp; TOWER (formerly LIVERMORE, COOLEY &amp; Co.) St. Louis

(ESTABLISHED 1843.)

## WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

## Commission Merchants,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS.

FRUITS, NUTS, WINES, &amp;c., &amp;c.

JACKSON STREET, BETWEEN LEVEE AND THIRD, SAINT PAUL, MINN.

Terms - - - - - CASH.

In the Department of

LIQUORS AND SEGARS

our stock will be found LARGE and COMPLETE at all times, and at prices to suit the views of the

closet buyers.

August 3, 1862.

## SEPTEMBER TWENTY-FIFTH.

I AM NOW RECEIVING SOME NEW AND

VERY PRISTINE STYLES OF

Ladies' Congress &amp; Lace

BALMORAL BOOTS.

Very handsome BALMORALS for Misses, and

THE MOST PERFECT GEMS

FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

Ladies will please call and see these Goods.

A VERY NICE DOUBLE SOLE

BALMORAL LACE BOOT,

FOR BOYS AND YOUTHS.

JUST THE ARTICLE WANTED.

WE ASK ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR

CAVALRY BOOTS,

THREE STYLES, PRICE \$5, \$8, and \$11.

THESE CANNOT BE BEAT.

AN EXCELLENT CALF AND ENAMELED

Double-Sole Balmoral,

FOR GENTLEMEN.

PRICE \$4.00.

A VERY FINE DOUBLE SOLE, DOUBLE UPPER

CALF SEWED BOOT,

EQUAL TO CUSTOM-MADE. PRICE \$6.50.

In line, one of the best stocks ever offered in

this city. To be sold for Cash only.

S. KILPATRICK,

OPPOSITE INTERNATIONAL HOTEL.

SEPTEMBER 25th.

JUST RECEIVED.

One hundred half barrels and fifty quarter barrels

of HAND-MADE PRIME CINCINNATI CREAM ALF.

M. DORNED.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 25th and 26th.

## STAGES TO FORT SNELLING.

We run Stages between St. Paul and Fort

Snelling, and further, as follows:

Leaving St. Paul, Monday, at 8 A. M., and 1 P. M.,

and at 2 P. M. Leave the Fort at 7 A. M., and 1 P. M.,

and at 2 P. M. Fare one way 50c, or 75c for round trip.

St. Paul, June 25, 1862.

HENRY MEYER.

## ST. PAUL CHAIR FACTORY.

GALLEY &amp; JANSON,

Manufacturers, and Wholesale and Retail Dealers

in

CHAIRS!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

We are prepared to supply the trade with

the best quality of work, made under our

personal supervision, and

WARRANTED SUPERIOR

To any manufactured in the State.

Twenty years' experience in this trade, and

the best quality of work, made under our

personal supervision, and

WARRANTED SUPERIOR

To any manufactured in the State.

Twenty years' experience in this trade, and

the best quality of work, made under our

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To any manufactured in the State.

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the best quality of work, made under our

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WARRANTED SUPERIOR

To any manufactured in the State.

## News and Miscellany.

—Ned Byron, Viscount Ockham and

Baron Wentworth, the eldest son of Ada,

and grandson of the poet, died at Wim-

bledon, on the 1st inst., of the bursting of

a blood vessel, in his 27th year. His only

brother, the Hon. Ralph Gordon King,

who is in his 29th year, succeeds to the

barony of Wentworth, and is now heir

apparent to the earldom of Lovelace.

—The budget of the rebel Secretary of

the Treasury shows that from its com-

mencement to the present time the ex-

penses of the Confederate government

have reached the sum of \$347,000,000,

and amount of funds to be provided for

the first of January will be \$209,000,000.

War taxes amounting to over 10,-

000,000 have been paid into the treasury

by seven States, viz.: North Carolina,

Louisiana, \$2,500,000; Virginia, \$2,125,000;

Alabama, \$2,000,000; Georgia, \$1,484,000;

Florida, \$220,000; and Mississippi, \$1,484,000.

This is a forecaste of what is expected from

Kentucky, when her "enslaved people

are made free."

—Messrs. Dorion and McGee, mem-

bers of the Canadian ministry, have re-

ceived their resignations to the Governor

General, he has not yet accepted them.

—The New Orleans correspondent of

the New York Times, in his letter of the

13th inst., says:

Very soon the entire available white popu-

lation of the South will be in the hands of

the negroes. It is already evident that the

negroes are already in the hands of the

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## New England.

From the New York Tribune.

New England, all hail to thy peerless

thrill! Thou art cranny and crochety;

thou art "not," uncomprehending, "not," in thy

ways, crying, doubtless to the amiable sed-

iment of English blood in thy veins. Thou

wilt not be cheated in a bargain, even by

thy best friend; but, in the meantime,

that enable thy large heart to give hand-

some when charity knocks at thy door.

Thy pronunciation may be peculiar, but

in the meantime, what thou dost not know,

and cannot do, is rarely worth knowing

or doing. Thou never hast marble, and

statuary, and thy show-rooms, and shabby

belongings where the world does not penetrate.

Thou hast not stuccoed walls, with big cracks

in them, or anything, in the shape of

"whimsical notions," in the shape of

flowers and carvings, to chew on

Sunday, when the minister gets as far as

"seventeenth," and cannot nature will

propose and propagating his doctrines, and

will be a proof of falling out of a book.

Believe me, the feeling for disunion is becom-

ing common in some of them, and a better

world is to be seen in the future, which

will be a better world, which will be a

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# THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME II.

SAINT PAUL, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1862.

NUMBER 156.

## The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE

ST. PAUL, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1862.

For Representatives to Congress.

First District,

William Windom,

of Winona County.

Second District,

Ignatius Donnelly,

of Dakota County.

MEMORIAL OF THE INDIAN OFFICIALS.

We surrender our inside pages to-day

to a very long memorial of Clark W.

Thompson, Superintendent of Indian Affairs,

though we can scarcely understand

what particular public object it is to be

secured by its publication. It is intended

as a defense against the charge of a delib-

erate purpose on the part of our Indian

officials to repudiate the Chippewa treaty

made by the State Commissioners, under

the written authority of the Commissioner

of Indian Affairs, and ratified by the

participation and sanction of the Agent,

it is not a defense, for in no line or sen-

tence of it is that charge denied in

express terms or by the remotest impli-

cation, but on the contrary is implicitly

admitted to be true. If it is intended

to justify the contemplated outrage, we

fail to see in it anywhere even an apology

or plausible pretext for the official and

public dishonor and perfidy involved in

such a gross violation of a compact to

which they themselves are parties, or for

the insult which is thereby offered to

the State authorities, and to the Commis-

sioners acting in their behalf, with the

delegated authority of the Federal officials.

If it is intended as a veracious history

of the transactions referred to in the

memorial, it equally fails to sustain

character, as it carefully excludes

the whole chain of facts which led to

the interposition of the State authorities,

and all the facts which at the time led

the Commissioner and Superintendent of

Indian Affairs, when they met on their

way to welcome and authorize such inter-

position, and the Indian agent to partici-

pate in the treaty and lend it his sanction.

Indian Commissioner Dole, on the 11th

of September, after having kept the

northern counties for two weeks in a

state of panic, wrote to Gov. Ramsey

that he despaired of effecting an amicable

arrangement with the Chippewas, and

requested an additional force of 300 men.

This important fact which led to the

prompt interposition of the Legislature,

is carefully excluded.

The State Commissioners, on their way

to Crow Wing, met Commissioner Dole,

and were told by him that he had aban-

doned negotiations because he had no

hopes of success.

This, also, is carefully glossed over.

They proceeded to Crow Wing and were

told by the Indian Agent that nothing was

settled, and that an outbreak might occur

at any moment. This is also omitted.

They proceeded to call a council of the

Indians. The Agent now says in his

report purporting to be written on the 10th,

that the council was called without his

knowledge or consent, and that if he had

known of it, he would never have per-

mitted it, and that he was opposed to the

treaty. That same Agent in fact sanctioned

the council with his presence, and coun-

tenanced the proceedings by his authority,

and signed his name as witness to the

compact—facts totally irreconcilable with

the positions and statements now made

by him, but which in his letter to the

Superintendent he finds it convenient to

leave totally out of sight.

A further circumstance which seriously

impairs the credibility of agent Morrill

as a witness is, that in his letter pur-

porting to be written on the 10th, he

professes to have reviewed, and in part

repealed, the report of the State Commis-

sioners, which was not presented to the

Legislature till the 18th, and could not

have reached Crow Wing till the 22d.

A witness thus doubly stultified had

better not have been called upon the

stand. A document thus pieced out by

carefully selected patches of testimony—

from interested witnesses, proved to be

unreliable—will scarcely need to be

met by any other counter testimony than

the internal evidence of its own contradictions

—its patent disingenuousness, and the

notorious facts heretofore presented in

these columns.

—It appears that Gen. Thos. Francis

Meagher was not wounded, but his horse

fell on him during the battle, stunning

him for a while, necessitating his removal

from the field.

—J. P. Sillad, General Commissioner

of Drafting in Indiana, furnishes an

interesting exhibit of the military statistics

of that State. The whole number of vol-

unteers in Indiana is 100,277. The present

number in service is 93,041. The names

of 394 townships are published in a table

showing the draft of each. 635 townships

have furnished the full quota as well as

the following entire counties: Brown, Clay,

Crawford, Davies, Jennings, Lawrence,

Newton, Parke, Perry, Scott, Spencer,

Switzerland, Vermillion, Warren and

White.

—The Prince of Wales shocks the

English courtiers by his warm expressions

of sympathy with us in our contest with

rebellion. So says the English corre-

spondent of the New York Post.

—The Washington correspondent of

the New York Tribune says that General

Hooker declared with great freedom that

the proclamation was issued too late,

rather than too early, that the time had

fully arrived when it was impossible to

prosecute the war vigorously and with a

certainly of success without it.

A large shooting party arrived at

Chicago, on Saturday morning from Can-

ada, en route for Dwight's Station, the

"happy hunting grounds," where the

Prince of Wales, on the occasion of his

visit to this State, enjoyed himself hugely

and bagged a large number of birds.

Among the party are Lord Monck, Gov-

ernor General of Canada, and his Secre-

tary, Mr. Godley, Lord Mulgrave, Gov-

ernor General of Nova Scotia, Lord F.

Paulton, Major General in the British Army,

Colonels Gordon and Higginson, and

Captains Retalick, Grant and Earle, all

of the British army, and Messrs. Win-

field and Woodruff.

—The commander of the Great East-

ern writes to the New York Commercial

of the accident to that vessel in New

York harbor:

I may also state that a plan was adopted on

the 24th inst. to have the ship here, and now

being prosecuted under the supervision of

the Messrs. Howland, of this city, who are

quite confident of being able to repair the ship

in the most permanent and efficient manner

where she now lies, and in time, I hope, to

bring her some time in October, after a survey

by the most competent authorities has been held

on the repairs.

—The Rev. Thomas Hill, D.D., has

been nominated by the Fellows of the

University for the Presidency of Harvard

College.

—It is asserted by Maj. W. H. Polk, of

Crittenden's staff, that Bragg's army does

not number 25,000, and that Buell could

have destroyed him at any time he should

have chosen to attack. He says that

Gen. Buell was in line of battle at Mur-

freesville, but found on advancing that

Bragg had disappeared twelve hours be-

fore.

—John Pettit has been nominated for

Congress by the Copperheads of the 8th

Indiana district. The Lafayette Journal

says he made a speech a few days ago,

in which he said: "If Old Abe will just

come to me I'll tell him how to stop this

rebillion. Extend slavery over every Free

State in the Union, and the rebellion will

be stopped in sixty days."

—Fishes, worth in the aggregate over

\$20,000,000, have been captured by the

vessels of our navy since the rebellion has

commenced, yet not one cent, it is said,

has been paid to the sailors.

—The New York Evening Post makes

the following statement in regard to the

President's proclamation:

It is well known that the President had

this proclamation ready some weeks since,

that he had his Cabinet and his personal

advisers, and that he had been fully

convinced of the wisdom of the measure, but

that he had been so strongly urged by

the members of his Cabinet, and that he

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his Cabinet, and that he had been so

## THE CITY.

The weather was warm and humid yes-

terday. No heavy frost yet.

WHEAT is coming into market in good

quantities. The price averages from 70

to 75 cents.

THE river is on the rise again. It

comes up slowly, however, but it is suf-

ficient to render the freighting business

quite active and the prices moderate.

COL. THOMAS, of the Eighth Regiment,

starts for Fort Ripley this morning. It

has been suggested that his regiment

would probably rendezvous at that post

in a short time.

DOWN BOATS.—The down boat this

morning of the La Crosse line is the fa-

vorited low water packet, Frank Steele, at

nine o'clock.

The evening boat is the staunch old







## LAMP AND OIL.

A new and complete stock of  
**Lamps and Fixtures.**  
And the best brands of  
**OIL.**  
For sale at **PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.**

S. K. PUTNAM,  
116  
Corner of Third and Market streets.

## RAILROAD FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

On Front Street at the Railroad crossing near Dayton's Mill (Hudson road).  
The undersigned, having been appointed sole Agent for the sale of **LYON'S PURE OHIO CATAWBA BRANDY**, for the State of Minnesota, calls the attention of Physicians and the public to its medicinal qualities.

WALTER V. WEBB,  
St. Paul, July 26, 1882.

## WANTED.

Some good sound Horses,  
For which a fair price will be paid in cash.

J. C. BURBANK & CO.  
CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after Monday, July 28, 1882, the  
Prairie du Chien and Dunleith  
LINE OF BOATS

Will leave St. Paul daily at 7 o'clock P. M. The  
Steamer Milwaukee will leave Monday morning,  
at 7 o'clock, for the City of Chicago, and will  
return on Wednesday at 7 o'clock.  
This change is made in order to ensure better  
connections with the Chicago and North Western  
Railroad.

CHAS. THOMPSON, Agent  
S. B. FORBES, Agent Illinois Central Railroad  
J. H. JEFFREY

## FALL GOODS.

At **REYNOLDS & MCGARGAR,**  
Have just opened a large stock of  
Dry Goods & Groceries.

AT  
**HENNEPIN LANDING,**  
which they offer at the lowest prices for Cash  
in exchange for all kinds of country produce.  
Our goods are brought for cash in the Eastern  
market and we will sell as low as any house in  
the State.

We shall be prepared at all times to pay in  
Cash the highest market prices for Wheat, Corn,  
Oats and Barley.  
Call and see us and we will show our best  
advantages to satisfy you in every respect, either  
in selling your goods or buying your cash.

REYNOLDS & MCGARGAR.  
FURNITURE—UNDETERMINED.

The undersigned and his assistants will give  
personal attention to the  
INTERMENT OF THE DEAD.

From the hour of death, making all necessary  
arrangements for the burial, that all things may  
be done decently and in order.  
We have a large stock of caskets, and will  
sell at a low price, and will also make a  
casket for the poor, from our regular charge.  
N. B.—The interment will be attended and watched.

CAREFUL NURSES—MALE & FEMALE.  
R. M. S. PEASE,  
Residence corner, Tenth and Washington streets.  
Office for the present at the Auction Room of  
Fairbanks & Co.

## JAMES DAVENPORT.

Has received a fresh supply of  
**CAMERON'S TACTICS**  
One Volume Edition.

HARDEE'S, 2 Vols., also the 25 cent edition of  
**ARMY REGULATIONS.**

ALSO OVER  
**TWO HUNDRED REAMS**  
Letter, Cap & Note Paper

Also, Among the Lines: Out of His Head; and  
all three parts of The Miserables.

JAS. DAVENPORT, Bookeller,  
Third St., St. Paul.

## Hotels &amp; Saloons.

## LAHR'S HOUSE.

FIRST DOOR EAST OF THE POST OFFICE,  
JNO. B. LAHR, PROPRIETOR.

MR. LAHR, formerly of the "Our House," re-  
spectfully announces to his friends and all  
other men—go boys in—that he is now fairly un-  
der way, and provides that he will furnish as  
good an EXCHANGE as "any other man" in  
this city.

A variety of reading matter can always be  
found on Mr. Lahr's tables, also stationery, &c.,  
freely.

## CLIFTON HOUSE.

MANKATO, MINNESOTA.

This House is situated near the steamboat  
landing, and is among the largest in the Minne-  
sota Valley.

NEW AND NEWLY FURNISHED,  
And the proprietor, from long experience in the  
business, flatters himself that he will be able to  
satisfy the traveling public.

CHARGES MODERATE. He is  
M. C. FLOWER, Proprietor,  
Mankato, Minn., April 28, 1882.

## UNION PARK HOUSE.

LITTLE CANA, MINN.,  
G. W. FEW, - - PROPRIETOR.

This House is pleasantly located in Little Cana  
on the bank of Lake Itasca, five miles from  
St. Paul. The House and fixtures are entirely  
new, and has been fitted up more particularly  
as a house for invalids, and persons seeking res-  
toration.

The House is provided with boats and all the  
necessary fixtures for hunting and fishing—and is  
one mile from Lake Itasca, which is considered the  
best fishing ground in the State—where boats are  
also provided for the use of guests of the House.  
Board by day or week at moderate rates.

## HORN, LUND &amp; GALUSHA.

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,  
(Successors to Horn & Galusha and Sanborn &  
Lund)

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Practice in all the Courts of the State, and in the  
Courts of the United States, at Law, in Chancery  
and in Admiralty.  
Collectors carefully and promptly attended to.

## CHICAGO BREWERY.

LILL & DIVERSY,  
BREWERS OF  
LILL'S STOCK,

AND  
**CREAM PALE ALE.**  
LAGER BEER,  
PORTER AND BROWN STOUT.

Sold by half barrel and delivered free of charge.  
WM. CONSTANS,  
my6-dly

## Oils and Lamps.

## MARVIN'S CROCKERY HOUSE.

JUST RECEIVED AND  
**SELLING VERY LOW.**

1,000 LOOKING GLASSES AND MIRRORS.

## OIL—THE VERY BEST.

1,500 GALLONS AT FROM THIRTY TO FORTY  
CENTS A GALLON.

NOW IN STORE, A FULL STOCK OF  
**CHINA, CROCKERY & GLASSWARE**

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.  
AT PRICES MUCH REDUCED.

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE STOCK OF  
**Table & Pocket Cutlery.**

The merchants who purchase in St. Paul will find  
these goods very desirable, and at  
**VERY LOW RATES.**

JUST RECEIVED,  
**A FINE ASSORTMENT OF**  
Silver Plated  
AND  
**BRITANNIA WARE.**

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LAMPS, &c., &c.,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

R. MARVIN, THIRD STREET.

## OIL! OIL! OIL!

500 barrels No. 1, standard best quality  
**Carbon Oil.**

Just received, and for sale to dealers,  
at 33-cent per barrel.  
D. T. WATSON,  
33-Juni Brick Block, Robert & St. Paul.

## Boots and Shoes.

## JOHN THORWARTH.

Boot and Shoe  
**MANUFACTURER.**

THIRD STREET, BET. ROBERT & JACKSON,  
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Keeps constantly on hand and makes to order  
**BOOTS AND SHOES.**

Which are warranted to be no good service, and  
of as good style and workmanship as if made to  
order.

STEEL SHANKS FOR SEWED BOOTS.  
The first introduced in this city, will be put in  
when ordered. This makes the boot stronger and  
more durable, and is lighter and its neater.

REPAIRING done on the shortest notice, and  
in a good and neat style.  
JOHN THORWARTH,  
St. Paul, Dec. 7, 1881.

## D. C. PRICE, DENTIST.

I have removed my office over  
McGILL'S HARDWARE STORE,  
Corner of Third and Cedar streets.

I am now filling teeth with gold for two dollars,  
and with silver for one dollar each. I ex-  
ecute all kinds of dental work, and will  
guarantee the teeth without the least pain for fifty cents.  
I will insert whole upper sets of teeth on Vul-  
canite, in the most approved manner, for twenty-  
five dollars.

I publish these prices to correct the impres-  
sion some people have of my charges for best  
dental operations.  
Office hours from 9 A.M. to 5 P. M. strictly  
business days.

## TEETH ON VULCANITE.

FOR STRENGTH, BEAUTY,  
Comfort and cleanliness, unsurpassed.  
Call and see specimens at the office of  
DR. D. C. PRICE, 102-104  
WALTER V. WEBB.

## Foreign Wines &amp; Liquors.

OLD BOURBON AND RYE WHISKY,  
AND MONTREAL MALT WHISKY.

I find that the impression prevails that pure  
Foreign Wines and Brandy cannot be obtained  
in this city. I wish to assure the citizens and  
others that they can satisfy their appetite for  
Whisky, Brandy, and other liquors, at my  
store, equal to any imported.

Also, London Porter, Scotch Ale, and Scotch  
Whisky.

## FARMERS NOTICE.

We have on hand a large stock of  
**Harvesting Tools.**

SUCH AS  
GRAIN CRADLES, FORKS, RAKES,  
SCYTHES, &c., &c.

Also made to order, a large lot of  
**ST. PAUL CLIPPER PLOWS.**

All of which we are selling very low for Cash.

IRON, NAILS, STEEL, HARDWARE, PITTS  
BURG COAL, GRIND STONES, AXLES,  
SPRINGS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS.

Always kept on hand and sold at lowest rates.  
Wholesale and Retail, at our Warehouse, Third  
Street, St. Paul.

J. B. BRADEN.

## PIONEER FOUNDRY AND

AGRICULTURAL WORKS,  
Corner of Fifth and Pike streets.

This establishment is now in full operation, and  
is prepared to furnish all kinds of  
**IRON AND BRASS**

CASTINGS, FORGING, &c.,  
at the lowest Eastern rates, and, heavy Mill cast-  
ings, Hubble metal, 25 to 30 cents per pound.  
Leads work \$1.00 per day. Particular attention  
given to Steam Engine and Boiler work. Thresh-  
ing Machine repairing promptly attended to.  
Repairing and rebuilding of all kinds of  
machines, and second hand, for sale or exchange  
very low.

GILMAN & BUSHELL,  
St. Paul, July 28, 1882.

## AMES' EXTRA SUGAR CURED

**HAMS,**  
For sale by  
S. K. PUTNAM.

## DAILY MINNESOTA RIVER

MAIL PACKET,  
AN T. C. O. P. R.

FROM ST. PAUL TO LOUISVILLE,  
Will run daily between the above named points,  
leaving St. Paul at 7 o'clock, and St. Louis at  
7 o'clock, arriving at St. Paul in time to connect  
with the LaCrosse, Prairie du Chien, Dubuque  
and Dunleith lines of packets.  
Leaves St. Paul, Lower Levee at 2; Upper  
Levee at 2 1/2 P. M.  
GEORGE HOUGHTON,  
my6-dly

## Miscellaneous.

## M. N. KELLOGG,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN  
**TOYS,**  
Pencils, Apples, Grapes,  
LEMONS & CONFECTIONERY.

Children's CABS—every variety. Eggs, Lemon,  
Ginger, Boston and Soda CRACKERS, Travel-  
ling School and Work BASKETS, MAILED SU-  
GAR, Fresh CANDIES from New York—also  
the BEST CIGARS in the CITY.

M. N. KELLOGG.

## LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

SADDLERY, HARDWARE AND TOOLS.  
**LEATHER BELTING.**

**KESSLER & RIEHL,**  
TANNERS AND CURRIERS.

Keep constantly on hand the largest and most  
complete stock of  
**LEATHER AND FINDINGS, SADDLERY  
HARDWARE AND TOOLS.**

LEATHER BELTING, KRAMLED  
CLOTHS AND LEATHER, &c., &c., &c.  
All of which they are now offering at prices to  
suit the times.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS.  
Cash paid for Hides and Furs—  
Juni-dly

## SAINT PAUL &amp; PACIFIC

**RAILROAD.**  
The trains will run until further notice on the  
following time table:

TIME TABLE NO. ONE.

Leave St. Paul. Arrive at. Leave St. Paul. Arrive at.

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# SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

SAINT PAUL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1862.

NUMBER 158.

VOLUME II.

The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE.

For Representatives to Congress.

First District.

William Windom,

of Winona County.

Second District.

Ignatius Donnelly,

of Dakota County.

County and District Convention.

The electors of the county of Ramsey are

requested to send delegates to a County Con-

vention, to be held at the Court House, St. Paul,

Tuesday, October 7th, 1862, at 10 o'clock, p. m.,

for the purpose of nominating County Auditor,

Judge of Probate, Coroner and County Commis-

sioner, to be supported at the ensuing election.

All persons who are unqualified in favor of

the suppression of the rebellion and the preser-

vation of the Union, are cordially invited to par-

ticipate in the sending of delegates to said Con-

vention.

After the adjournment of the County Con-

vention, the delegates from the First and Fifth

Wards, constituting the Commission District, will

meet and nominate a candidate for Commis-

sioner for said District.

And the delegates from the First, Second and

Fifth Wards, and the townships of McLean, New

Canada, White Bear and Mount View, composing

the First Senatorial District, will meet and nomi-

nate candidates for the ensuing election.

At the same time, the delegates from the Third

and Fourth Wards, and the townships of Rose-

ville, and Reserve, composing the Twenty-first Sen-

atorial District, will nominate a candidate for one

Representative.

For the purposes of this Convention, the First

Ward will be divided into four delegates; the Sec-

ond to five; the Third to four; the Fourth to four;

the Fifth to three; the Sixth to two; the Seventh

to two; the Eighth to one; the Ninth to one; and

the Tenth to one. And it is hereby directed that

the primary meetings for the selection of dele-

gates be held at the usual places of holding

elections, on Saturday, the 4th, of October,

at 10 o'clock, p. m., in the several wards, at 2 o'clock, p. m.,

and in the several wards of the City of St. Paul,

at 2 o'clock, p. m. T. M. NEWSON,

Chmn. Ramsey Co. Republican Central Com.

C. D. GILLILLY,

Chmn. of Rep. Dist. Com., 1st Dist.

NEWSPAPER OF THE MORNING.

It is said that the main body of the

rebel army is at Martinsburg, and not at

Winchester, as heretofore reported.

General Hooker has so far recovered

from his wound as to be ready to assume

command at the call of the President.

General Harney, who was recently

called to Washington, has been assigned

an important command at the West.

Solicitor Newbury has modified his

opinion before expressed, respecting the

taxation of articles manufactured prior to

the first of September.

The army near Louisville has had heavy

skirmishing on the Bardonia pike, and a

battle is imminent, if not actually in

progress.

It is said that important dispatches

from the State Department have been

sent abroad since the battles in Maryland,

together with an intercepted letter of Jeff.

Davis to Sidel, revealing the plans and

purposes of the rebels, if successful in the

invasion of Maryland.

The Kansas troops, under Colonel Sal-

omon, have had an engagement at Neo-

sho, with a superior force of rebels, and

were forced to retire from the field.

Generals of the Potomac Army.

The Rochester Union thus gives in

## THE JOINT STOCK SENATORIAL

### SCHEME.

The Stillwater Messenger is correct in supposing that, in desiring a postponement of the next regular session of the Legislature till 1864, we had in view not only the great public blessing of saving \$40,000 to our overburdened treasury and people, but also the "question of United States Senator."

It was our hearty wish, in common with nearly the whole body of the popular branch of the Legislature, that the election of United States Senator should be postponed till the session of 1864, when our State will probably have recovered from the distractions consequent on the Indian insurrection, and the all-absorbing excitement of military preparation for home and national defense, and be in a better condition to entertain a question of so much political importance. But the pressure of lobby influences upon the Senate—a majority of whom were at first favorable to the postponement—has determined that the State must be burdened with a Legislative session next winter, at a cost of \$40,000 to the State, for no other purpose than to elect a United States Senator.

It is proper that the public should know that this result was brought about chiefly by the persistent efforts of a lobby filled night and day with the spendiarious of Cyrus Aldrich, who saw in the proposed postponement of the session of 1863, the explosion at once and forever of their long-entrenched arrangements for placing that worthy in the Senatorial chair.

With the close of his Congressional term in March next passes from his hands the immense machinery of Federal patronage, which forms his sole political strength and by the consolidation of which he hopes, while the public mind is set on other objects, to bribe and bully and cheat his way through packed Conventions and a purchased Legislature to the coveted goal.

Unless the prize can be snatched before that fatal hour, it slips irretrievably from his hands—his race is ended—the sinks, powerless and hopeless, into the abyss which already gapes beneath his feet, and the rising waves of popular contempt close over him forever.

This peaceful and natural termination of a scheme which, in its whole inception and development, rests upon a corrupt and factious combination of personal interests for purely private objects, with not even the claim to political consideration, would have obliterated the necessity of our taking the defensive side in a controversy which is thoroughly distasteful to us, and which is ill-suited to the times, but which, since the issue is forced upon us, we cannot any longer avoid without treason to the unity, the purity and the political efficiency of the Republican organization.

We should have much preferred that this rotten tooth of the party should have dropped from its socket by the natural process of decay, and could willingly, for the sake of peace, have helped to doctor it to death with neutral anodynes and soothing powders, but now that the old stump is plugged with Federal gold, to growl and fester at the roots, it must needs be pulled out, to save the party from a mortal gangrene, though the wrenching give some temporary pain to feeble nerves.

The issue has been wholly made and pressed upon us by Aldrich and his friends.

Without provocation, as long as eighteen months ago, they openly proclaimed a bitter and relentless war upon the State Administration, which by every bond of party allegiance and every obligation of patriotism, was entitled to their cordial support and co-operation; a war which rapidly developed into an attitude of avowed hostility to the Republican party, under an antagonistic organization, headed by the Pioneer, the most virulent anti-Republican journal in the State, which had been publicly subsidized by Aldrich for the purpose.

It was an organization of purely personal interests, comprehending some dozen persons as principals, designed to advance primarily the purely personal ends of Cyrus Aldrich; and, secondarily those of his party in this joint-stock corporation of speculators in public spoils. That organization still remains—its animus and its objects still the same. It does not change its character by reassuming the cast-off name of the Republican party. It has not for a single day suspended its war on the Republican administration of the State. It comes ostensibly into the ranks again, but it comes armed to the teeth with tomahawk and scalping knife, to fight—not its enemies—but its friends; to fight to the death, avowedly and openly—not for the party—but for Cyrus Aldrich. It is not even entitled to the little respect which might be awarded to a political faction; it ostensibly rests on no political principle; upon no alleged difference of opinion or policy. The war they wage is purely and professedly a personal one for personal ascendancy and a private object, to attain which they have shown themselves equally ready to sacrifice the party organization, or to use it, if they can, as the servile and degraded instrument of their ambition. It is a quarrel then between Cyrus Aldrich and the Republican party.

He has broached the controversy. We accept it in the name of twenty thousand voters. The result we leave with the people. It is for them to determine whether the grand old Republican organization, to whom Providence has entrusted

the Ark of his Covenant of Constitutional Freedom on this continent, whether this glorious association of loyal men whose sacred mission it is, with the blood and sweat of sacrifice and battle, to redeem and save the Union of our fathers, is to be degraded to a servile tool of this dishonest man's ambition. Whether it will consent to be the accomplice of his unprovoked and causeless war upon the State administration. Whether it will submit itself to be hawked about in the market, and bought and sold and traded off like a dray horse to a mercenary company of thieving jockeys and bullies. Whether it will ratify the bill of sale executed by Aldrich and Bill King, when Earl S. Goodrich was admitted to the lucrative partnership of public plunder.

Aldrich, King, Goodrich & Co. That is the firm. Impudence, intrigue, falsehood, and Federal patronage. That is the capital. With the vast machinery of corrupt appliances which accident has placed at their disposal, these apostates imagine that, in the distracted condition of the State, while good men are toiling and battling for their country, they can usurp the entire elective functions of the Republic and party, and like the cuckoo, stealthily lay their eggs in its unguarded nest, to be hatched into life by the old bird they tried to quarry. It is a gang of piratical ruffians, plotting and snatching the life of the tempest, to seize the sinking ship, while the loyal crew are working at the pumps, and the pilot straining at the helm.

## ACRIMINAL IN HIGH OFFICIAL

### STATION.

When a few weeks ago we for the first time made public the astounding fact that Hon. Cyrus Aldrich was a defaulter to the United States Government for a large sum of money, received by him as Receiver of Public Money, at Dixon, Illinois, nine years ago, we were innocent enough to suppose that the persons who are proposing that individual as a candidate for the United States Senate, would, in the name of the Republic, quietly drop his name in that connection and find some plausible pretext for his sudden retirement to the seclusion of private life, or that some of them would, at least, attempt to deny a charge which, if true, forever bars the personal and public reputation of their patron; and which, if not true, is so readily disproved.

The charge has been noticed by the public press, but has not yet been denied; Mr. Aldrich, meanwhile, has given no public intimation that he intends to resign his present seat in Congress, or his aspirations for still higher honors. We are, thus forced to conclude that our recent exposure of his real character and antecedents has been carefully concealed from his friends.

We therefore again and explicitly call their attention to the fact that Cyrus Aldrich is a defaulter to the United States Government for the sum of \$4,011.45, being moneys received and unlawfully retained by him as an officer of the Government, at Dixon, Illinois, nine years ago, and interest thereon.

The original crime has been enormously aggravated by the base expedients since made use of to conceal it, and when concealment was no longer possible, by the unworthy tricks employed to shirk the required payment, even to the systematic concealment of his person from the officer in charge.

This defalcation was first announced in July, 1853, but by some mysterious means was covered up during Pierce's Administration. Every attempt made since then, by the officers of the Treasury, to secure a settlement from Aldrich has been evaded by him on various subterfuges, every one of which has been successively proved to be a falsehood. The expectation entertained by them that a fear of exposure and a regard for his personal and public reputation would induce him to settle the matter without a recourse to legal proceedings have proved delusive. On his next visit to Washington, therefore—about the time he expects to receive the votes of the two Houses of the Minnesota Legislature for United States Senator—proceedings will be commenced against him as a defaulter to the United States Government, not only for the amount of the defalcation, but for all fees received by him while a Land Officer, which have been forfeited by the high crime of which he has been guilty.

Republicans of Minnesota: such is the character of the man, thus branded with the meanest and most odious offense known to the law in a private individual, and the most criminal which can be laid to the charge of a public officer, whom a junta of spoils-hunting placemen have bargained, at whatever cost of money, of principle, of party fealty or of public interest, by hook or crook, by fair means or foul, to elevate, next winter, to one of the highest official stations of the government as the representative of the honest and intelligent people of Minnesota.

The very suggestion is an insult to every citizen of the State; the attempt would be a public outrage, if its absurdity had not already made it a public jest.

The Charleston Mercury expresses the belief that heavy Federal reinforcements are being received at Hilton Head. This may be true, as Gen. Mitchell, the new commander of our forces at that point, informed his men, on his arrival a few days ago, that active work might shortly be expected.

## Late News Items.

—Wm. H. Banks, a promising young man of 25 years, brother of Major-General Banks, died on the 23d of September, at the Water Cure Establishment in New Jersey, whither he went a short time ago with the hope of strengthening his constitution which had become enfeebled by sickness. He had been sick for some time, and after trying several physicians here, he went to the water cure establishment where he was seized with a fever which terminated fatally. His body was removed to Waltham, Massachusetts, by his brothers, Major Banks and Miles Banks. This is another sad blow to the family, another brother having fallen in battle at the Ball Run engagement.

—Orders for Revenue Stamps must cover remittances of Treasury Notes, or an original certificate of a United States Treasurer or designated depository of a deposit made for the purchase of stamps. Stamps will not be remitted upon the receipt of checks and drafts upon banks.

—The new tax bill before the confederate Congress is a stinger. It calls for one-half the value of all agricultural products, stock, income, and profits of business.

—It is estimated that the navy department that there are 40,000 enlisted men in the navy at this time.

—How strictly the savage Indian murderers of women and children in Minnesota are doing the work assigned them by the rebels, is abundantly shown by the promptness of the rebel protests against the employment of our paroled troops against the red-skins. The Richmond Dispatch of the 24th, says:

AS WE EXPECTED.—The Yankees are about to send their army against Harper's Ferry against the Indians. Has the Government no means of retarding for such breach of faith?

—In effecting the enrollment of New York and Brooklyn, Major Pinckney, one of the assistants of Judge Advocate General Anthony, made a singular discovery, in which the rights of suffrage of a large number of citizens in the latter place is involved. While perfecting his directory of the election districts in Brooklyn, by copying in his books the boundaries of the several districts, Major Pinckney discovered that ten blocks in Williamsburg, situated between Third and Fourth streets and North Fourth and North Fourteenth streets, were not included in any election districts whatever. An examination of the election records also showed that the residents of this locality never had any recognized legal existence whatever, and that no votes had ever been recorded there. It is scarcely to be supposed that the residents of so populous a district never voted, but, whenever they did so, they clearly transgressed the law. Another block in Brooklyn was also found to have been left out by the election district makers. Under the direction of General Anthony, Major Pinckney has constituted these localities, so ruthlessly left out in the cold and neglected by the politicians as sub-districts, the inhabitants of which have all been duly enrolled.

—In reply to an inquiry by a correspondent, the Cincinnati Commercial says that Generals Wool and Sumner are not West Pointers. General Wool volunteered early in the last war with England, entering the service as a Lieutenant. General Sumner is reported to have commenced his military career as a private soldier.

—Amasa Cobb, of Mineral Point, now Colonel of the Fifth Wisconsin, has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Third District of Wisconsin, composed of the counties of Green, LaFayette, Iowa, Grant, Crawford, Richland and Sauk.

—Surgeon General Hammond, who has returned from the field of battle in Maryland, reports that we took thirty-seven standards and 20,000 to 30,000 stand of small arms. This will go far as an offset to the shameful loss of guns and munitions at Harper's Ferry.

—The Herald's correspondent of September 29, says a visit to Centerville discovered that the few inhabitants left there are nearly in a state of starvation. Everything was taken from them, including nearly all the live stock. Broken and burned United States baggage wagons strewn the roads in the line of the retreat, while the carcasses of dead horses and mules were discovered every few rods.

—The St. Louis Democrat has the following:

We learn from an officer just down from Hudson that Fort Mifflin, lying at Haverhill, had his last ammunition a day or two ago, and it was thought he would not survive the effects of the operation.

—The most popular song by far of the war, is the "Battle Cry of Freedom." The melody is simple and sweet, and the harmony of the chorus stirring. The words are about right, and convey the popular sentiment.

—It is stated that Gen. Banks has for years been devoting himself to the study of military matters, in anticipation of the present crisis. He has paid special attention to the artillery service, and understands it thoroughly. At the last battle of Winchester, as the enemy was rapidly advancing in superior numbers, he dismounted on the field of battle, in face of the gallant fire, and personally assisted in placing a certain battery in position. In several instances he sighted the guns himself, handling the pieces like an old artilleryman, to "make assurance doubly sure."

## LATEST

### TELEGRAPHIC

#### NEWS.

## NEWS FROM NEW YORK

### The Rebel Army at Martinsburg.

Gen. Hooker Ready to Assume Command.

Gen. Harney Assigned a Command at the West.

President's Visit to McClellan.

Very Important Dispatches Sent Abroad.

New York, October 2.

A Washington special correspondent says, a rebel prisoner direct from Winchester says there are very few rebels there; that their main body is at Martinsburg.

A Union surgeon, just returned from the Upper Potomac, confirms these statements, and adds that the enemy are sending away the sick and wounded soldiers after stripping them of their clothes and shoes for the use of the able-bodied who remain in the ranks.

Hooker has so far recovered that he is in readiness to assume command wherever the President may direct.

Harney has been assigned to a command in the West.

Among the men who are heartily in favor of the President's proclamation, military means of suppressing rebellion, and the most vigorous measures for crushing treason everywhere, are Hon. J. H. Holt and F. B. Cushing, of New York. Solicitor Newbury has modified his previously expressed opinion, touching the taxation of articles manufactured prior to September 1st. He now holds that removal from the premises, although it is only to stores in the same town or city, is such a removal as is contemplated by the 7th section of the tax law, if made before September 1st, and relieves articles so removed from taxation.

A large meeting was held at Brooklyn in the Academy of Music last night, to hear Hon. A. J. Hamilton, of Texas, on the rebellion. His speech was highly interesting, and met with approbation. He is going for making war in earnest.

A Washington letter to the Commercial records several rumors as to the President's visit to McClellan; among others that he intends to detach some of the army's forces for an important duty, indicating Burnside.

The letter says it is believed that very important dispatches have been sent abroad during the present week, including a letter from McClellan to Jefferson Davis, announcing his intention to capture Washington and make it the capital of the Confederate States, written about the time Lee crossed the Potomac.

## Fires Near Boston.

Boston, October 3.

A large building in West Newbury, known as silk factory, and owned by Mr. Towne, of Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, \$20,000; insured for \$15,000.

Stevens & Co's flannel factory in Haverhill was damaged by fire last night to the extent of \$12,000.

## GUNBOATS AT CINCINNATI.

### Battle Expected near Louisville.

New York, October 3.

A Cincinnati letter gives a list of 19 gunboats of one and two guns each, on the Ohio and at above that point, under command of Commodore Dreble.

A Louisville despatch of the 2d, says that the 500 prisoners taken by Rosecrans' division have arrived from Middletown. Our army is drawn up in line of battle 21 miles distant, on Bardonia Pike. Heavy skirmishing is going on. Look out for a hot war.

Report says that Rosecrans' division has had an engagement.

## Engagement at Neosho.

St. Louis, October 3.

Advices received at headquarters from Gen. Schofield say that an engagement had taken place at Neosho, between the Kansas troops, under Col. Salomon, and a superior force of rebels. The number on each side was small and the loss trivial. The Kansas troops were obliged to retire, leaving the field to the enemy. Salomon's force was about 2,000 men.

## Union State Convention.

Detroit, October 3.

The Union State Convention at Jackson yesterday nominated Hyran F. Stout of Oakland County for Governor, and a full State ticket.

## A Sensation Dispatch.

New York, Sept. 30.—The Washington correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer says it is rumored that the remains of the existing quietude of the armies on the Upper Potomac is, that Commissioners are on the way from the Confederate Congress to propose terms of peace, said to be something like the following:

The loyal States to take all the Territories, Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Maryland, and make them free or slave States as may best please them. The cotton States to be permitted to have a Congress of their own, to regulate their own domestic affairs only. In all other things to be again as one and inseparable people for defensive and offensive operations against other countries. To be a unit in all matters of postage and revenue service, the same as heretofore; they pledging themselves to return government property as they found it, to regulate their peculiar institution, and to be permitted, Senators and Representatives, in our Congress in such numbers as their free white population entitles them to.

—Out of a loyal population of not more than 150,000, Western Virginia has furnished over 16,000 volunteers for the war. Considering how many of the prominent men of Western Virginia have enlisted in the rebel cause, this result is decidedly gratifying.

## LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

### Late News from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—We have the authority of a gentleman on General Butler's staff, for saying that Gen. Butler has already organized and equipped three regiments of loyal Louisianians—one of them white, and two not white.

The following named officers have been promoted on the recommendation of Maj. Gen. McClellan, to Brigadier Generals: Col. Gouverneur A. Warren, of the Fifth New York Volunteers, for distinguished conduct at the battle of Gains' Mill; Col. Alfred Sully, First Minnesota, for distinguished conduct at the battle before Richmond; Col. William N. Averil, Third Pennsylvania, for distinguished conduct at Fair Oaks; Col. Robert Cowden, 1st Massachusetts, for distinguished conduct at Williamsburg.

Brigadier General John Cook, U. S. Volunteers, has been ordered to report for duty to Major General Pope.

Surgeon W. A. Sloan, U. S. A., has been assigned to duty with Gen. Pope, as Medical Director of the Department of Northwest.

By chapter 163, section 24, of the 37th Congress, it is provided that no instrument on paper, issued prior to the 2d of January, 1863, without being stamped, shall be deemed invalid on the account. Suits for recovery of penalty can only be instituted by collectors; hence, if stamps are not ready for use on the 1st of October, no injury or loss will result to the public. It is expected, however, that stamps for leading purposes will be ready by Wednesday, or soon after, and the use of stamps will be required whenever the Department is prepared to furnish them.

The Washington Star of the 29th reports a reconnaissance to Warrenton Junction without finding any signs of the enemy. It doubts the rumor that Lee is making any serious movements to re-enter Maryland. It says 20,000 troops left Washington last night in one direction, and another body in another direction. The Star says: "It is generally believed that Jeff Davis is about to send 30,000 troops on forced marches across the mountains to Wheeling; thence to Pittsburgh and Cincinnati; then forming a junction with Bragg and Kirby Smith in Kentucky. When McClellan crosses in large force into Virginia, the balance of the rebel army will fall back on Richmond." The Star intimates that Heintzmann is in a position to intercept the latter movement, if made.

## From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 30.—Drafting in this city commences to-morrow morning. Eight hundred are to be drafted. No further postponement will be made. The shooting of Nelson by Davis is regarded here as unfortunate. Davis has the sympathy of the community, but it is thought that, under military law, he has sacrificed himself.

It will be necessary for the service to inflict the death penalty or dismiss him from the service. The latter verdict is not probable.

Nelson's fate was not unexpected. Reports to-night state that Gen. Sigel has positively resigned. If so, another difficulty in high places is apprehended. Governor Tod has returned to Columbus. He pronounces the statement in the New York Herald of the Altoona meeting entirely untrue.

George D. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, went to Augusta to-night to see his son, wounded in the recent engagement, on the rebel side.

Young Prentice died to-day.

The masters of two gunboats were arrested to-day for cowardice at Augusta, Ky., in not defending the place with their boats.

Direct intelligence has been received from Gen. Morgan, who is on his way from Cumberland Gap to the Ohio river, with all his forces, artillery and stores. Heath's forces, joined by Humphrey Marshall's, are pushing to intercept him. Morgan's forces have been greatly augmented by recruits from loyal East-Tennesseans. He is very strong in cavalry. There is a chance for a fight between the rebels and Morgan. The latter is able to cut his way through.

Important movements have been begun against Kirby Smith, which are likely to result favorably for our cause.

Gen. Morgan left Cumberland Gap about two weeks ago, with all his forces. It is supposed he is marching in a north-easterly direction, and will strike the Ohio somewhere about Portsmouth. He brought away all his artillery and stores, and blocked up the Gap with stones, so as to render it impassable.

## From Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 30.—Reports from Louisville say that the city is a state of great excitement, growing out of the Nelson and Davis affair. Sides are taken, the soldiers and citizens are alike excited. Thereupon His Excellency has been shot while disputing over the matter.

Passengers by the Jeffersonville train this morning say that Gov. Morton and Gen. Boyle came together on the subject at the Galt House. Boyle is reported as saying that Indiana officers and privates were alike cowards. Thereupon His Excellency knocked him down. Another account says the provocation was a remark that a Governor who indorsed the President's proclamation assumed to meddle too much in Kentucky affairs, and that Boyle knocked Morton down.

There is no doubt that the gentlemen had a serious difficulty.

It is said that Davis reported himself to Gen. Buell, after killing Nelson, and was told to go on and attend to business as if nothing had happened.

The latest report with regard to Gen. Davis is, that Gen. Buell, relieving



## The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED BY THE  
PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BUREAU.

TERMS:—To city subscribers, fifteen  
cents per week, or, if paid in advance, \$7.00 per  
annum; \$1.25 for three months. By mail—\$6.00  
per annum, or fifty cents per month, invariably  
in advance.WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, \$2.00;  
three copies, \$4.00; six copies, \$7.00; eight copies,  
\$9.00; ten copies, \$10.00; one address, \$10.00.

BATTLE OF IUKA, MISS.

Report of Col. Sanborn, Commanding  
Brigade, and Captain Leago, Com-  
manding Fourth Minnesota Regi-  
ment.HEADQUARTERS 1ST BRIGADE, 1ST DIVISION,  
Army of the Mississippi, September 21st, 1862.SIR: I have the honor to report that in  
pursuance of your orders of the 17th  
inst., I moved my command, consisting  
of the 5th Iowa Infantry, 26th Missouri  
Infantry, 48th Indiana Infantry, 4th Min-  
nesota Infantry, 16th Iowa Infantry and  
18th Ohio Battery, at four o'clock, on the  
18th inst., in an easterly direction, to a  
point on the Tuscumbia road, one mile  
west of the junction of the Pontotoc road  
with the same, without encountering any  
opposition.At this point I disposed of my com-  
mand in order of battle, and posted a  
strong guard on my front and flanks, and  
awaited further orders.In pursuance of your orders of two  
o'clock, A. M., of the 19th inst., I moved  
my command in an easterly direction, on  
the Tuscumbia road, preceded by the 3d  
Michigan Cavalry. When I had advanced  
about three miles, I fell upon the enemy's  
pickets, who fired briskly at the advancing  
cavalry and retired across a clearing into  
a thick growth of timber and brush, and  
continued their fire as the cavalry ad-  
vanced, so rapidly that it was deemed  
prudent to have a portion of the cavalry  
dismount and advance as infantry skir-  
mishers, it being desirable at this time  
to conceal from the enemy all our force  
except the cavalry. I advanced in this man-  
ner to the point where the road leading  
from Iuka to Bay Springs crosses the  
Tuscumbia road, and halted, disposing  
my command in the best manner possible  
in my judgment to resist an attack from  
any quarter, and posted guards south,  
east and north.I had hardly advanced this, when I  
received your further orders to move for-  
ward immediately, towards Iuka. I there-  
fore drew in my guard and took up my  
line of march on the Iuka road, preceded  
as before by cavalry. When I had ad-  
vanced about two miles, the firing of the  
enemy's pickets was so rapid and well de-  
vised, that upon your order, I there-  
fore formed four companies of the 5th Iowa  
Infantry as skirmishers. These companies  
moved forward to this task with great  
alacrity and soon succeeded in driving the  
enemy's pickets from a strong position  
they had selected in a house by the road-  
side, and advanced steadily, driving them  
for three hours, killing two of them and  
severely wounding several others.At this time, now about 4 o'clock, P.  
M., I relieved the companies skirmishing  
from the 5th Iowa by four (4) companies  
from the 26th Missouri Infantry. These  
companies moved forward with the greatest  
cheerfulness and continued to drive in the  
enemy's pickets rapidly, till they reached a  
point a little more than a mile from Iuka,  
where they met the enemy's main force,  
which was in a strong position, about  
eighteen hundred infantry, with cavalry  
and artillery, and drew the fire from near-  
ly this whole line. The enemy almost im-  
mediately opened his batteries upon us  
and commenced advancing his line, and  
rendered the most rapid movements and  
formations necessary to prevent their en-  
veloping my whole command.I immediately ordered the 5th Iowa In-  
fantry to the right of the road and  
form in order of battle, with the right  
wing slightly refused, to prevent as far as  
possible from being flanked on that wing  
before other troops could be brought into  
action. The 18th Ohio Battery was brought  
into position immediately on the left of this  
regiment; the 48th Indiana Infantry on  
its left, with the left wing slightly re-  
fused, and the 4th Minnesota on the pro-  
longation of this line. This line was upon  
the crest of a ridge. These regiments  
were ordered to hold their positions at  
all hazards, until relieved by the 26th  
Missouri Infantry, which was in order  
of battle below the crest of the ridge,  
with its left nearly in rear of the center  
of the 5th Iowa, and its right retiring  
from the front line, with orders to Col.  
Boomer commanding, to move immedi-  
ately to the right of the 5th Iowa, should  
the enemy make his appearance in that  
direction, but with discretionary authority  
to move to the relief of any point the  
most strongly assailed.The 16th Iowa Infantry was formed in  
order of battle below the crest of the hill,  
with its right in rear of the left wing  
of the 5th Iowa and the battery, and the  
three (3) right companies of the 48th  
Indiana making the balance of its front,  
and about twenty yards in advance, this  
formation being made in the report of the  
batteries and the volleys of artillery be-  
tween the two companies of the 5th Iowa  
batteries, which were formed in front of  
the battery, three battalions deep.I immediately ordered the battery to  
open fire and the infantry to commence  
firing. The battery fired with great ac-  
curacy and with extraordinarily correct aim,  
which, in connection with the volleys of  
musketry from the regiments in the front  
line, threw the enemy into confusion, and  
thus, in his first attempt to take the bat-  
tery, the enemy was repulsed with heavy  
loss. The firing of his musketry during  
this advance was very rapid and quite  
destructive, and caused the battalion on  
the left of the battery to waver, and the  
right to fall back. The enemy soon re-  
formed and with renewed vigor and cheer  
came on to the assault again and was  
again repulsed by the well directed fire of  
the battery and the volleys and charge of  
the Iowa's.The three companies of the Iowa 5th  
flanking the battery, had by this time be-  
come so weakened by the loss of men,  
that it seemed impossible for the regiment  
or battery to hold out, and Col. Boomerof the 5th Missouri, immediately brought  
forward four (4) companies of his com-  
mand, and formed them in line under the  
most gallant fire, on the right of the bat-  
tery and on the left of the 5th Iowa In-  
fantry.The firing of the enemy at this time had  
become so destructive that Col. Boomer  
promptly proceeded to bring up the bal-  
ance of his command with great gallantry  
and personal daring, but fell, being se-  
verely wounded before reaching his com-  
mand, and was carried from the field.I had, during this time, been making  
the greatest efforts in conjunction with  
the General commanding the Division and  
members of the staff, and field officers of  
the regiment, to bring back the regiment  
placed upon the left of the battery to its  
first position. During these efforts, Col.  
Edly, commanding the regiment with the  
greatest valor, fell severely wounded and  
was carried from the field. The fire was  
so galling it was found impossible to bring  
this regiment again on to this line.Col. Chambers, commanding the 16th  
Iowa Infantry, had already fallen close to  
the enemy's line, and by them been car-  
ried from the field, and it did not at this  
time seem prudent to move the second  
time of battle, formed in rear of the bat-  
tery, from its position.I proceeded to the left flank of the whole  
line with a view of driving in that bat-  
tery, which was the only one of the enemy  
in support of the battery, but had been  
a few yards off to the right of the bat-  
tery, and then appeared on its front and  
was engaging it with musketry. There  
was no alternative, so far as my brigade  
was concerned, but for the battery, the  
above named, and the four companies of  
the 26th Missouri to fight the battle out  
with nearly the whole force of the enemy  
concentrated on that point, and nobly did  
they do this.The infantry on the right continued to  
fire and charge upon the enemy under  
their gallant leader, Col. Matthias, until  
they were exhausted, and until it was too  
dark to distinguish one object from another,  
and until one half of all the men that had  
been taken upon the line upon the right  
of the battery, were killed or wounded.The battery, at the same time, under  
the command of the gallant Lieut. Sears,  
held out, if possible, with still greater de-  
spair, firing until all canister shot was  
exhausted, and more than one-half of his  
men and nearly all of his horses were  
killed or wounded. After this the enemy  
came upon the ground, where it was sta-  
tioned, but did not remove the battery  
from the field.The position where the remaining com-  
panies of the 26th Missouri Infantry were  
left, had become very much exposed to  
the enemy's fire, and the Lieut. Col. in  
his discretion and without orders, remov-  
ed them and sent them to the right flank  
of the 5th Iowa Infantry, and then formed  
them in order of battle, where they re-  
mained for the night.The enemy making no further appear-  
ance on my left, I withdrew the 4th Min-  
nesota Infantry from that position, and or-  
dered them to move forward and occupy  
the ground originally occupied by the  
battery and the left of the 5th Iowa. They  
promptly moved forward to this position,  
and were engaged in the morning.Pursuant to call, a large number of our  
citizens convened at the Court House on  
Thursday, the 19th inst., at 10 o'clock, A.  
M., for the purpose of electing a com-  
mittee to prepare a memorial to the Gov-  
ernor, in relation to the late battle of Iuka.The undersigned, the Committee appointed and  
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